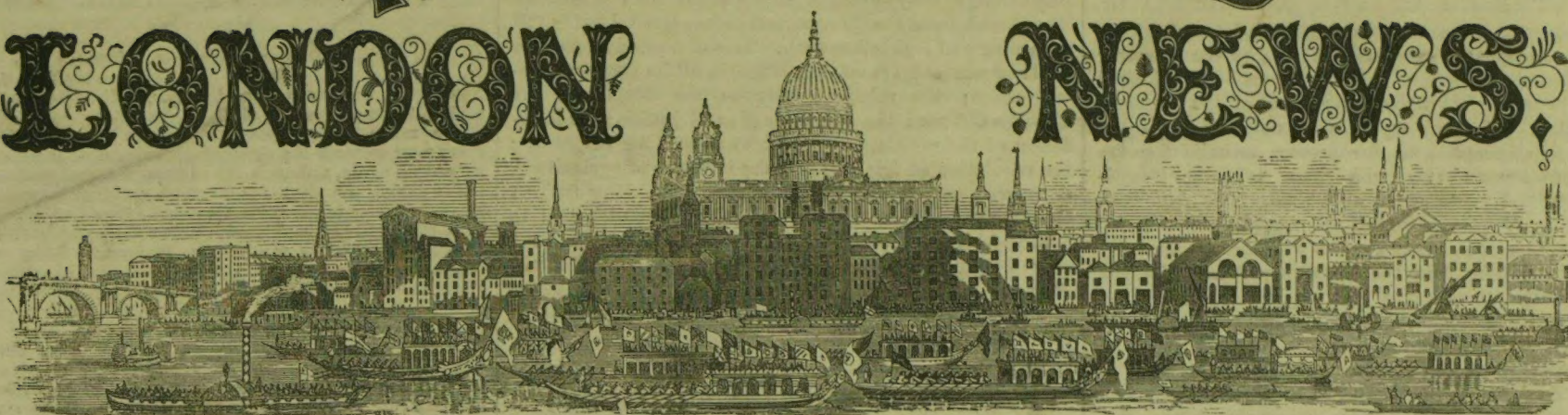


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A COMMUNIST CLUB-ROOM NEAR LEICESTER-SQUARE.

THE OPENING OF THE REICHSRATH.

The Reichsrath, the central Legislature of the Austrian Empire, was opened, on the 27th ult., by the Emperor Francis Joseph in person. The event had been looked forward to with great anxiety as a crisis of the Imperial Constitution. We may say at once that the crisis has been passed through with far greater promise for the future of Austria than the most sanguine Constitutionalists had ventured to anticipate. The day went off smoothly, in spite of several untoward incidents which threatened to mar its results. The weather was intensely cold, and travelling from the distant provinces to Vienna must needs have sorely tried the physical endurance of not a few of the members who were present at the opening ceremony. The Emperor himself had so far suffered from a transient indisposition that it appeared doubtful to the last moment whether he would be able to take personal part in the proceedings. The crucial question, of course, was whether a sufficient number of representatives would take their seats in the Assembly to make it a legal quorum of the whole body. Not fewer than 102 are required to make a House, and if the Opposition, which numbers 103 to 95, had chosen to combine for the purpose, they might have frustrated the best intentions of the Imperial Government, and have postponed to an indefinite period the action of the Legislature. Happily, we think, for the future unity of the Austrian dominions, various influences, to which we need not now particularly advert, so far neutralised the favourite policy of abstention as to admit of the successful inauguration of the Legislative Session.

Both Houses assembled in the Burg, the Throne-room, to hear the speech of his Imperial Majesty, having previously gathered together each in its respective Chamber. The tone of that speech has diffused immense satisfaction throughout the Viennese population. Our readers will remember that, under the auspices of the Hohenwart Administration, the Czechish portion of the inhabitants of Bohemia, constituting a considerable majority of that country, had demanded, through their Provincial Diet, and had been encouraged by an Imperial declaration to expect, an autonomy which would have given complete independence to the kingdom, and would have left no link to connect it with the Austrian empire but that which binds it to the Throne. Of course, that which had been claimed by, and all but yielded to, the Bohemians might have been, and probably would have been, insisted upon by all the various nationalities of the Austrian Empire. It was this disastrous prospect which evoked, before it was too late, but not an hour too soon, the active interference of Count Beust, the Imperial Chancellor, in opposition to the policy of the Austrian Minister. He succeeded in putting a stop to what may be regarded as a project of virtual dismemberment, but only at the cost of that high position the functions of which he had employed to preserve the unity of the empire. He was succeeded, however, in office by a statesman fully at one with himself as to the course to be pursued. The Diet of Bohemia was dissolved, and a direct appeal made to the electors to send up representatives to the Reichsrath. Those elections issued in a considerable majority against the Government; and, inasmuch as it was generally taken for granted that the members of the Opposition would abstain from taking their seats in the Imperial Assembly, with a view to paralyse its legislative action, no little apprehension was felt lest they would be strong enough in numbers and resolute enough in temper to render the Imperial Constitution unworkable.

The Speech from the Throne treated this political crisis with a firmness of tone which, in view of what had passed during the last few months, was quite unexpected. It may be added, perhaps, that the character which pervaded it was due in part to the knowledge possessed by the Government that the political parties, feudal, clerical, and national, which had combined in Bohemia for the purpose of obtaining "Home Rule" for that kingdom, had already begun to detect the dangers which would necessarily follow upon the realisation of their demands. They were, therefore, less indisposed than they would have been a short time ago to listen with respect to the decisive language of the Emperor. He told them, in effect, that the existing Constitution was to be paramount in the Empire, and that only by the means which it prescribed—that is, by laws agreed to by both Houses of the Legislature, and sanctioned by the Crown—would any race or party be able to force a settlement of its wishes or claims. These wishes and claims the Government of his Majesty will be quite ready to examine, and, as far as possible, to concede; but it will be on the indispensable condition that their scope shall be restricted within such limits as are essential to the preservation of the unity of the empire. In order to this, it is suggested that the central Legislature must be made independent of Provincial Diets by direct elections of the people, and that in case of an elected member refusing to take his seat, the candidate next on the poll shall be qualified to take his place. With an Imperial Legislative Assembly so obtained, it is hinted, administrative independence may be granted to the several provinces. The union of the different nationalities of the empire will thus be made sufficiently complete for Imperial purposes; and within such a circle of limitation those nationalities may be permitted, each one for itself, to administer its own public affairs.

It is not proposed, however, that the Reichsrath shall

immediately busy itself with Constitutional questions. The Speech from the Throne sets before it a tolerably full programme of legislative work. It will be invited to take in hand the subject of education in all its stages of development; the relations between the State and the Catholic Church; the administration of justice; the institution of the militia, as an efficient reserve for the army; the regulation of finance; and the interests of agriculture, commerce, and means of communication. How far the Government will succeed in inducing the Reichsrath to give legislative embodiment to this programme remains a very doubtful question; but every well-wisher of the Austrian empire will devoutly desire that the policy shadowed forth in the Imperial Speech may, at no distant date, become in substance the law of the empire.

FRENCH COMMUNIST REFUGEES.

When the last reports of the fusillade in May had died out in the half-demolished streets of Paris, and the insurrectionary government of the Commune, which had possessed the French capital nearly two months, was finally crushed, all its leaders being captured or in flight, it soon appeared that the French police, sharp as it is, was not vigilant enough to prevent the escape of all the culprits. London was presently filled with the numerous *Communeux* (to use the nickname which they themselves accept) who had succeeded in slipping through the hands of the French police authorities. Some arrived in disguise, others with ludicrous passports, and some even with fragments of their uniforms on their backs. This proved little in favour of the perspicacity of the Boulogne gendarmes. The Commune was scarcely dissolved in Paris before its members and supporters were attempting again to form themselves into a body, in their new place of refuge; but not, this time, with any other object than that of ensuring means of livelihood to the ex-dictators, who, a short time before, were proud and triumphant, but had now become destitute and friendless. In consequence, Leicester-square and Soho became the *Quartier Général* of the defeated Communists; and, by a singular instinct of solidarity among Democrats, they clubbed together and formed what they styled "La Société des Réfugiés," admittance to which was only granted to those who could prove that they had taken part in the late Paris revolution.

The loungers in the neighbourhood of Rupert-street must have viewed with some astonishment a public-house which, to all appearance, had suddenly lost its former characteristics as a place of recreation and had assumed the aspect of a French cabaret. It did not much resemble, however, the half-English half-French houses and restaurants which abound in that quarter. This public-house was not French; it was Parisian, and even a particular species of the Parisian. It smelt of Belleville, La Villette, and Mont-rouge, flavoured with a touch of the Boulevard Montmartre and the Quartier Latin. In the cabaret of Rupert-street, expelled from their former abode, the chief surviving leaders of the Paris movement yet assemble once or twice in the week. The educated men have been able to take care of themselves. It is not in the upper portion of the Communist colony that want is most bitterly felt, but among the workmen, whose ignorance of the English tongue has been, naturally enough, a continual bar to their employment. In July, therefore, a great number of refugees then in London thought of ensuring the first necessities of life by combination. They organised, in Rupert-street, a kind of "co-operative kitchen," where the most pecuniarily embarrassed could obtain, for a small fee, a reasonable amount of food. The whole affair was conducted on essentially democratic principles, the eaters being their own cooks, and the kitchen being used also in the capacity of *salle-à-manger*. Most of the *Communeux* appeared there daily and stewed their meals with the culinary talent which Frenchmen possess.

Our Illustration represents this quaint apartment at an interesting moment, about five in the afternoon. A French news-vender presents a copy of *L'Ordre*, with a somewhat malicious slyness, to a late colonel of artillery. *L'Ordre*, to a Communist, is not very congenial! It must be observed, however, that the news-vender does not make a fortune of the papers sold in the *salle Commune*, as the refugees are generally content with glancing over them and returning them to their owner, their means not always allowing them to indulge in a penny purchase. A little in the background, there is an ex-member of the Commune perusing an attack on his own person by the pen of an imaginative reporter of the *Figaro*. The man who seems so anxious over the stewing of his modest dinner is one of the popular orators of the clubs of Belleville and La Villette. An ex-member of the Central Committee is carelessly looking over the reader's shoulder at the Paris news; and just behind him appears the profile of a notorious libellist, his head covered with a broad Panama hat. Besides these, we observe, sitting at a cross table, a number of *Communeux* drinking beer, smoking long clay pipes, and discussing socialism. It would be rather difficult to recognise, under their shabby clothes and tattered garments, the officers who, with gaudy uniforms, ornamented with numberless galons, and with swords and revolvers, used to parade on the Champ de Mars and the Avenues of the Champs Elysées a few months ago. The room is by no means remarkable for the luxury of its furniture. Three or four long wooden tables, a few chairs, long forms and stools, make up all the accommodation of the *cuisine-salle-à-manger*, where the refugees and members of the Commune now pass their days.

The commission appointed by the French Government on the Channel passage has reported in favour of the project of transporting trains in large steam-vessels between Dover and Calais.

The British Legation at Munich has been abolished. Mr. R. B. D. Morier, Chargé-d'Affaires at Stutgardt, will be appointed Chargé-d'Affaires at Munich; and Mr. G. G. Petre, Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, will succeed Mr. Morier at Stutgardt.

Indian criminals seem to know when they are well off, for we read that, on the walls of the Azinghur gaol being breached by a flood, the prisoners, so far from trying to escape, did their best to remedy the mischief, "working as hard as beavers." The authorities have been ungrateful enough to return evil for good by remitting a portion of the sentences.

Advices received in France from New Caledonia state that gold is being found in that colony in considerable quantity. Two nuggets, valued at from £600 to £700, had been obtained, after a fortnight's labour, with imperfect appliances. The French miners in California have sent one of their number to examine these new gold-fields, and a mining engineer is about to be dispatched to the spot to ascertain the extent of the auriferous beds, and the best means of working them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.

New-Year's Day has come and gone, and the fête has been kept with all the customary display. The little wooden *barraques* which make their appearance on the boulevards regularly every year towards the close of the month of December have turned up again, although it had been reported that they were burnt during the siege for firewood, and their occupants have driven a pretty brisk trade among the crowd of loungers who have thronged the boulevards during the past week. At Versailles M. Thiers has received the Diplomatic Body, and deputations from the National Assembly, the Municipal Council of Paris, the Court of Cassation, Court of Appeal, &c. The attendance at the reception of the Diplomatic Body was unusually numerous, upwards of a hundred persons being present. Contrary to the usual custom of the day, the Papal Nuncio did not deliver any address in the name of his colleagues, each of whom spoke a few words of compliment in his own name only, M. Thiers replying briefly, in a tone of conversation. Prince de Metternich, having presented his letters of recall, was not present; nor was Count d'Arnim, whose absence was explained by the fact that he does not hold any regular title as diplomatic representative, being merely sent on a special mission, and still accredited to Rome from Prussia. In taking leave of the deputation of the Municipal Council of Paris, M. Thiers expressed the hope that he should soon have the pleasure of seeing the members of the Council in Paris, thereby conveying a fresh hint of the desire of the Government to return to Paris. During the receptions Marshal M'Mahon and all the Ministers stood the whole time near the President of the Republic. No receptions took place at the Ministries, as was the custom under the Empire, the members of the Diplomatic Body contenting themselves with leaving their names at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after their reception by M. Thiers.

M. Rane has addressed a long letter to the newspapers to complain of having been grossly calumniated by the reactionary press, and to explain his real position. He declares that when he arrived in Paris, on March 20, he was completely ignorant of the events of the 18th, and that when he found himself elected a member of the Commune he merely accepted the mandate in hopes of being able to bring about an arrangement, and when he found this impossible he sent in his resignation.

The election of a member to represent the city of Paris in the National Assembly will take place on the 7th inst. Public meetings are being held in various parts of the capital, but the election is generally regarded with great indifference. The two principal candidates are M. Vautrain, Conservative, and M. Victor Hugo, Liberal; the latter of whom appears to have the greatest chance of success. The illustrious poet promises to demand of the Assembly, if elected, complete negation of every kind of Monarchy, a general amnesty, the abolition of capital punishment, the return of the Assembly to Paris, the raising of the state of siege, and the dissolution of the Chamber within the briefest possible delay. This programme, I may add, fitly expresses public opinion in Paris at present.

The sitting of the National Assembly, on Thursday last, was taken up with a discussion upon the present condition of the departments invaded during the war with Prussia, and upon the relief of which they were in need. Various means for relieving them were suggested, such as extra taxes upon doors and windows, and upon all receipts, invoices, and papers marking sales and purchases, except in the case of securities at the Bourse. The Assembly, however, preferred to refer the question to the Budget Committee. On Friday the Assembly discussed the Bank Bill—a Government proposition asking permission for the Bank of France to increase to 3000 millions of francs (120 millions sterling) its issue of notes now fixed at 2400 millions of francs, or 96 millions sterling. The Assembly, however, after a long and uninteresting debate, in which M. Thiers took part, merely consented to an increase of 16 millions sterling, instead of 24, as the Government asked. Of these 16 millions, four are to be issued in small notes of five and ten francs. At the conclusion of the sitting the National Assembly adjourned until yesterday, when, on the recommendation of the Government, the Assembly rejected the proposal of M. Johnston to appoint a committee of fifteen to examine the question of a modification or termination of the Commercial Treaties of 1860.

On Saturday last the French Academy held a meeting, at which M. Thiers, M. Dufaure, and M. de Rémusat were present, and elected the Duke d'Aumale; M. Littré, M. Camille Rousset, and M. Lomenie, to fill the seats left vacant by the deaths of M. de Montalembert, M. Villemain, M. Prévost-Paradol, and M. Prosper Mérimée. M. Edmond About was one of the unsuccessful candidates. In consequence of the election of M. Littré, who is a disciple of Voltaire and a freethinker, Mgr. Dupanloup, the well-known Bishop of Orleans, has sent in his resignation to the secretary of the Academy. This step has caused no little sensation among the Academicians, and a newspaper remarking on it observes that when Voltaire was elected a member of the Academy one half the members of that body were in holy orders.

ITALY.

On Monday the King received all the high dignitaries of the State, and the military and municipal authorities, in the new Italian capital—Rome. His Majesty added to his thanks for the kind congratulations offered to him on the occasion of New-Year's Day a hope that concord between the great representative bodies of the people and the State would be always maintained. The King sent General Pralormo to the Vatican to congratulate the Pope in the name of his Majesty. His Holiness being indisposed, Cardinal Antonelli received the General. A telegram from Rome states that the Pope has recovered from his slight indisposition. The King sent a telegram to the Emperor Napoleon, at Chislehurst, expressing his friendly feelings and kind wishes for the happiness of his Majesty and his family.

SPAIN.

The New-Year's reception by the King and Queen was a very brilliant affair, deputations from the Senate and Congress, the members of Corporations, and all the great officers of State being present to show their respect for the new dynasty. The Diplomatic Body was also present.

PORTUGAL.

The King opened the Cortes in person on Tuesday. In his speech his Majesty said that proposals would be submitted to the Cortes for amending the Constitutional Charter in accordance with the liberal spirit of the times.

An exhibition of the arts and industries of Spain, Portugal, and the colonies of these countries will be opened in Oporto on Aug. 1 next.

GERMANY.

At the reception at Berlin on New-Year's Day the Emperor addressed a few cordial and energetic words to the assembled generals and ministers, in which he thankfully acknowledged

low, during the war, they had contributed to the successful conduct and issue of the great task. His Majesty said that the endeavours of all ought now to be directed towards utilising the peace which, as he hoped, was secured for a long time, in order to strengthen the foundations on which the present greatness had been established and for the development and culture of all intellectual as well as material possessions.

The Emperor has relieved General von Roon from his duties as Minister of Marine. In so doing his Majesty has given expression to his extreme satisfaction with the services rendered by General von Roon in the Naval Department. General von Stosch is appointed as General von Roon's successor; and it is announced that for the future the department will be placed under the direct control of the Imperial Chancellor.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Reichsrath has elected Herr Hopfen, by 115 out of 117 votes, as President; and Herren Vidulich and Gustav Grosz as Vice-Presidents. The Upper House has passed the bill for a further three months' levy of the taxes, according to the last Budget. In the Lower House the Galician Deputies have brought forward the resolution passed by the Galician Diet for the extension of self-government. A Government Bill, which was declared urgent, approving a three months' further levy of the taxes according to the last Budget, has been passed through all the forms of the House without debate, the Polish members voting in its favour. Among the measures laid on the table by the Government are the Budget for 1872, a bill for applying 20 million florins to the consolidated Public Debt, a telegraph convention, a contract with the Austrian Lloyd, and a supplementary credit for 1872.

RUSSIA.

The inhabitants of the Caucasus have tendered the Czar a volunteer corps of 8000 or 10,000 men for foreign service in case of a war with Austria for the possession of the Lower Danube. The Czar has declined the offer, on the ground of his friendly relations with Austria and all other European Powers making a war a most improbable eventuality.

AMERICA.

The Governor of New York, in his annual Message to the Legislature, announces that the State debt amounts to 29½ millions. He recommends legislation for removing all disabilities from aliens relative to the possession of real estate, and for imposing additional penalties on bribery and corruption at elections. The Governor recommends a revision of the State constitution, with the object of giving to the Governor more power and responsibility. He proposes a new charter for New York city, and that recourse should be had to legislation in order to facilitate the exposure and punishment of corrupt officials. He justifies his course regarding the Orange riots. He acknowledges that the loss of life was deplorable, but his duty and intention were to protect at any cost the rights of the citizens, regardless of creed and politics. The prohibition of the Orange procession would have established a dangerous precedent; hence he revoked the police orders.

Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, will sell two millions of gold and buy two millions of bonds during January. According to the monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public debt of the United States has been reduced during the month of December by 4,500,000 dols. The coin in the treasury amounts to 111,500,000 dols., and the currency to 15,750,000 dols.

Brigham Young surrendered, on Tuesday, to stand his trial for murder. Young was refused. He is kept a prisoner in his own house, in the custody of the United States Marshal.

A most important decision has just been made by the Alabama Commission sitting at Washington. Large quantities of cotton which were stored in the Confederate States, and were the property of British subjects, were destroyed by the Confederate Generals to prevent the cotton from becoming a prize of the United States Government. Considerable claims have been made on the United States Government for cotton thus sacrificed, and the Commissioners have decided that the claims cannot be allowed. They "are of opinion that the United States cannot be held liable for injuries caused by the acts of rebels over whom they could exercise no control, and which acts they had no power to prevent."

There are rumours that an ominously comprehensive "case" has been put in at Geneva by the United States Government under the "Alabama Treaty." According to the *Times*, in this document the conduct of the British Government during the whole course of the war is arraigned; the utterances of our leading statesmen are reproduced, either to show an animus against the Government of Washington, or to convict us from our own mouths of neglecting to fulfil the most obvious duties of neutrals. The object of this gigantic "case," the *Times* remarks, is to make the British Government responsible, first, for the direct losses inflicted on American commerce by the Alabama, the Sumter, the Nashville, the Florida, and others; and, next, for the indirect losses which the United States Government assumes to be due to the operations of those vessels.

INDIA.

General Bouchier, who is in command of one division of the troops operating against the Looshais, reports that one of the tribes has sued for peace. The tribe had "suffered severely in life and property," whilst on the side of the troops the loss had been small. The expedition will probably be completely successful.

A telegram received from Ispahan says that the famine in Persia is worse than ever, and that there are 3000 deaths from starvation daily.

Advices from Melilla state that the Prince Imperial of Morocco was still encamped near the fortress, and was punishing the insurgent tribes with great severity.

The Census of the city of Madras taken in 1863 gave a total population of 427,771. The census of 1871 gives a total of barely 400,000. It is conjectured that the former enumeration was inaccurate.

The Government of Ceylon have in contemplation to construct, at a cost of upwards of £700,000, a breakwater and ample dock accommodation at Colombo, the capital of the island, in order to provide a suitable and safe port of call for that part of the East.

The Abyssinian Prince Alamaya, son of the late Emperor Theodore, has returned to England. He has been travelling in India and China, and has grown a fine youth. He has forgotten his native language, and has come to this country to commence his English education.

Mr. D. K. Mason, Consul in England for the Siamese Government, states that the King of Siam, in furtherance of his known desire to promote still more the amicable relations he has always held with the British Government, has resolved to pay a visit of state to the Viceroy of India and to see some of the British possessions in Hindostan. His Majesty left Singapore with that view on Nov. 24 last.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, Samuel, to be Rector of Upper Helmsley.
Booth, William; Curate of Howden.
Cariss, Walter Henry; Curate of Scalby-with-Claughton.
Chilman, William; Curate of Langtoft-with-Cottam.
Cobby, William; Curate of Ecclesall.
Connor, George H.; Vicar of Newport; Rural Dean of the Isle of Wight.
Hobbs, P. C.; Vicar of Bedingham, Suffolk.
Johnson, Frederick; Senior Curate of Oakham.
Jones, Ansell; Curate of Brompton.
Jones, G. A.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Cardiff.
Lakes, John; Vicar of Liskeard.
Maltby, Brough; Prebendary of St. Mary Crankpool in Lincoln Cathedral.
Martin, Henry; Curate of St. Paul's, Hull.
Norman, C. F. J., of Mistle; Rural Dean.
Oke, W. S.; Vicar of Rowde, Wilts.
Reuther, John; Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nassau, Bahamas.
Roy, James; Curate of Bolton Percy.
Sawyer, W. G.; Vicar of Little Milton; Organising Secretary in the Archdeaconry of Oxford for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Smith, H. B.; Vicar of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Isle of Thanet, Kent.
Trevnen, Thomas John; Curate of Topcliffe.

Convocation for the Province of York was, on Thursday week, prorogued to Feb. 7.

The Bishop of London, on Wednesday, opened new schools for St. Peter's, London Docks, which is now under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. F. Lowder. There is accommodation for about 600 children.

The *Maidstone Journal* states that at a recent meeting of the clergy, at the Bishop of Dover's residence, it was determined that for the future they would decline to accept scarfs or hatbands at funerals.

On Tuesday morning the beautiful new parish church of Ryde, the corner-stone of which was laid, in August, 1869, by Princess Christian, as the representative of the Queen, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester.

The Rev. Richard Rawle, M.A., has accepted the unanimous invitation of the clergy and lay members of the Church of England in the island of Trinidad to go out to them as their first bishop. The rev. gentleman has been Vicar of Tamworth since 1869.

A monument to the memory of the late Bishop Lonsdale has been publicly unveiled in Lichfield Cathedral. The monument consists of a recumbent effigy of the late Bishop, in alabaster, with a canopy surmounted with angels, the joint production of Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., and Mr. Watts, R.A.

A memorial of Archbishop Longley has been placed by his family in Addington church, in the churchyard of which the good Archbishop lies buried. The memorial has been executed by Mr. Nicholls, sculptor, of Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, from the designs of W. Burges, Esq.

Bishop Piers Claughton, Archdeacon of London, delivered, on Tuesday evening, under the dome of St. Paul's, the first of a series of lectures on "The Ethics of Buddhism and Mohammedanism Compared with those of Christianity." These lectures, in continuance of the series already delivered by Canon Gregory and Canon Liddon, are intended specially for young men engaged in business in the City.

The Rev. J. W. Watts, Vicar of Bicester, has been presented with a valuable timepiece, under a glass shade, and a purse containing one hundred sovereigns, accompanied with the following address:—"We, the undermentioned, affectionately beg your acceptance of the accompanying timepiece and purse of £100, offered in grateful acknowledgment of your unwearied efforts to promote the glory of God and the best interests of your people during the past twenty-eight years."

On the 28th ult. the Bishop of Manchester dedicated a peal of bells at St. Peter's Church, Ashton-under-Lyne. The bells were cast by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, of London, and weigh four tons; tenor, 20 cwt. The Rev. J. Ellacombe's chimes for Sunday services are attached, and the Westminster chimes will strike the quarters. The peal of bells are the gift of Mr. George Higinbottom, Mayor of the borough in the years 1853, '54, and '55.

The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy, stated, on Sunday morning, that, in accordance with the decision of Convocation and of Parliament, and by the express desire of the Dean of the Chapels Royal, he should begin the use of the new Lectionary on Sunday next. The same course will be adopted at the Chapels Royal St. James's and Whitehall. The Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Danes, will adopt the new Lectionary. In some of the London churches the old table of lessons will be for the present retained.

The Bishop of Carlisle has issued a pastoral letter to his clergy giving a history of the work of the second year of his episcopate, and commenting upon recent acts of ecclesiastical legislation. With regard to the future, Dr. Goodwin says he believes it is almost certain that legislation will be attempted upon several subjects affecting the Church in the approaching Session of Parliament, but he trusts nothing will be done without the most complete ecclesiastical sanction. Possibly an attempt may be made to give the cathedrals the power of amending their statutes. If this be done wisely, Dr. Goodwin thinks it will be very much for the benefit of the Church.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Kaye prize, given every fourth year to a graduate of Cambridge of not more than ten years' standing, has been awarded to the Rev. John Cyprian Rust, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College. The subject of the dissertation is "The Apocalypse Compared with other Apocalyptic Writings." Mr. T. G. Osborn (Tenth Wrangler, 1866) has been elected a Fellow of Trinity Hall. The subject of the Hulsean Prize is "The Influence of Christianity on the Legislation of Constantine the Great."

Winchester College broke up on Wednesday, Dec. 20, for the Christmas holidays. The result of the examination for the Goddard Scholarship was made known on the previous Monday. R. C. Day obtained the scholarship; the next four were G. E. Buckle, F. A. Homfray, R. L. Antrobus, and W. F. Craies. The Moore-Stevens prize for the best Divinity paper in the examination was awarded to G. E. Buckle.

Mr. J. F. Thomber, late of Rugby School, has been appointed to a mastership in Coatham Grammar School.

R. L. Collier, of Norwich, has been awarded the gold medal given at King's Lynn School by the Prince of Wales.

There are two distinct proposals with regard to the telegraphic communication between this country and America. The first, which is being laid before the various Chambers of Commerce, is to effect the acquisition of the existing cables by the English and American Governments, and to secure for those Governments a monopoly of all future lines. The other project is simply the immediate construction of a new cable to compete with the existing companies. The promoters of both schemes avow a common object—namely, the reduction of the rates charged for messages, and the consequent advantage to the general public.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is still a complete dearth of turf news; nor, in glancing over the list of steeplechase fixtures, do we find that any events of importance will take place during the next few weeks. Reverting, therefore, once more to statistics, we may briefly comment on the list of winning two-year-olds of 1871. Cremorne stands first with £6179, a position he has well earned by his eleven races, in which he only twice suffered defeat. Much excuse may be made for his non-success on these occasions, as at York he had already run a severe race, and ought never to have been pulled out again to meet a fresh and unbeaten colt like Onslow; while many a brilliant youngster has failed to carry a 7 lb. penalty up that terrible Criterion hill. Prince Charlie's brilliant victories in the Middle Park Plate and Criterion Stakes have credited him with £3610. For the first four years of its establishment the former race alone was worth fully this sum; but when the Jockey Club took it out of Mr. Blenkiron's hands they reduced the added money from £1000 to £500, and the number of entries at once fell off. Queen's Messenger has also been a fortunate colt, as he won all the three races for which he was started, and secured £2335 for Lord Falmouth. Nuneham runs him very close with £2235; but he has worked far harder, having run twelve races, in half of which he was successful. His third in the Middle Park Plate is sure to make him a favourite investment with all who believe in coincidences, as that place has previously been occupied by two Derby winners—Pretender and Kingcraft—and by such sterling animals as Knight of the Garter and Hannah. Sir Amyas has been even more lucky than Queen's Messenger, who is also a son of Trumpeter, for he has only appeared twice for the £2035 which stands opposite his name. Chopette, the first filly on the list, and probably the best two-year-old of the past season, has won nine out of the twelve races she has taken part in, yet her winnings only amount to £1565, and she is very unfortunate in having no three-year-old engagements. She suffered defeat from such flyers as Vulcan and Cymbal, and has never been beaten by a two-year-old. Onslow (£1385) has won six out of seven races; and then come Madge Wildfire (£1332), Highland Fling (£1320)—who has appeared in public thirteen times—Maid of Perth (£1268), The Druid (£1260), Violetta (£1140), Lampeto (£1071), and Modena (£1035). Nothing else in the list has won £1000. The doubtful honour of having run the greatest number of races has fallen to Impulse, whose sixteen public appearances only resulted in a solitary victory. There are an unusually large number of undefeated animals in the list—Prince Charlie, Queen's Messenger, Sir Amyas, Ravola, Khedive, Aster, Serenity, Red Hair, Georgie, and a High Treason filly, all coming under this category; but the most remarkable feature in it is the absence of the name of Laburnum, whose three defeats have sufficed to make him first favourite for the Derby.

The Duke of Hamilton has sustained a heavy loss by the death of Sir Roger, a neatly-named colt by Adventurer—Leah, for which he gave 1250 gs. at Doncaster last September. Mr. Charles Head has also lost his two-year-old filly Queen Beauty, by King of Trumps—Basquine, an own sister to Bonnie Katie and Mantilla, which cost 420 gs. at one of the Middle Park sales. We learn from the *Sportsman* that Baron Oppenheim has purchased The Lamb and Royal Irish Fusilier for the Prussian Government, but they will not be delivered to him till May 1.

Hunting men generally, and especially those who have enjoyed a day with "the Queen's," will hear with regret of the death of Harry King, which took place at Ascot, on Saturday last, after a short illness. The deceased was in his fifty-eighth year, and succeeded the late Mr. Charles Davis as huntsman in 1865. Harry Freeman, a retired whipper-in to the Royal pack, also died within the last few days.

BOTALLACK MINE, CORNWALL.

Near the Land's End of Cornwall, perched high on a rocky cliff above the restless waves of the Atlantic, are the engine-houses of the Botallack tin-mine, which has a perpendicular depth of 1050 ft., and stretches its horizontal galleries 1200 ft. under the bed of the sea. The miners at work below can hear the roaring of the waters and rolling of the boulders, which sound awfully in stormy weather. The Prince and Princess of Wales, it may be remembered, visited Botallack five or six years ago, when her Royal Highness descended to view the subterranean workings. The tin ore of this place, so far as it could be got at near the surface of the ground, was worked by the ancient Phœnicians, five centuries before the birth of Christ. Druidical circles, probably of no less antiquity, were traceable in the fields here in the time of Dr. Borlase, who resided at Pendean House, close by the coast. Our Engraving gives a view of the wild and picturesque scenery of Botallack.

"A VENETIAN DANCING GIRL."

The picture we have engraved represents, we understand, a public dancing girl of Venice, whose skill and grace in her art has won for her the flattering title, or sobriquet, of "La Regina"—queen of the dance. Her face (though our engraver has, we suspect, tried to improve on the picture) is, it must be confessed, not particularly beautiful, so that she owes all her witchery to her "light fantastic toe," while the rich costume she wears must add not a little to the picturesqueness of this Italian Terpsichore. She here stands resting, keeping her timbre silent, courting applause, before the tapestry property of a stage, whereon lie the sticks, and balls, and dish with *repoussoir* bottom, of a companion performer, conjuror or prestidigitateur. The picture, which was in the recently-closed Winter Exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, is by Mr. Elihu Vedder, an American artist of very considerable ability—now, with several of his compatriots, working at Rome—and some of whose works we have had the pleasure to notice in terms of warm praise. In the present picture the painter's skill is chiefly evinced in the treatment of the drapery and tapestry background. We are glad to know that the American painters, as well as sculptors, are manifesting the go-ahead energy of their race, and many of them are distinguished by rare and original qualities. Hitherto only Mr. Church, Mr. Bierstadt, Mr. Vedder, and a few others have been known to the London public; but we hear that it is in contemplation to arrange, during next season, a more extensive representation of American art in the metropolis of the Britishers.

Some friends of the coroner of Newcastle-on-Tyne have presented him with a sword of office, a revival of an old appendage to the dignity.

The death is announced of Mr. Grace, surgeon, of Down-end, near Bristol, the father of "the three Graces," cricketers, who inherited a great deal of their athletic strength and manly spirit from their parent. For many years he was the surgeon to the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars. Besides the three great cricketers, Mr. Grace's family was so large that, including Mrs. and the Misses Grace, who handled the bat capably, they could make up an "eleven" of their own.



BOTALLACK MINE, CORNWALL.



"LA REGINA—A VENETIAN DANCING GIRL," BY ELIHU VEDDER.
FROM THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Vale Royal, Cheshire, Lady Delamere, of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., at Harewood House, Leeds, the Countess of Harewood, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Lethen House, Nairnshire, N.B., the wife of James C. J. Brodie, Esq., of Lethen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the Church of St. Mary, Reading, by the Rev. E. C. Mouton, M.A., uncle of the bride, Lawrence Hargreaves Wraith, Esq., third son of the late S. H. Wraith, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Over Darwen, Lancashire, to Eliza Marion Burton, elder daughter of the late H. C. Duckie, Esq., M.D., of Pitham Hall, Lincolnshire. No cards.
On the 28th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. James T. Elliott, M.A., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Maurice Neligan, D.D., Canon of the Molyneux Asylum, Dublin, James Follingsby Walker, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Walker, Rector of Kilree, and grandson of the late Bishop of Derry, to Eda Isabella, daughter of the late George Follitt, Esq., of Vico's-cross, near Chester.
On the 4th inst., at St. Mary, Stratford, Pow., E., by the Rev. G. T. Dr. Field, M.A., Rector of Bow, Thomas J. Wilkins, Esq., Percival Navy, to Catherine, daughter of the late Charles Park, Esq., of Genoa. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Sandhill Park, Lord Kensington, in the 71st year of his age.
On the 27th ult., at 30, Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, John Watson Feenan, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, eldest son of John Feenan, of Croydon, aged 32.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 13.

SUNDAY, Jan. 7. —First Sunday after Epiphany. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., the Rev. S. Flood Jones, M.A. St. James's, noon, the Rev. F. Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m.— Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons. Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple. MONDAY, 8. —Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864. British Museum reopens. Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Sir G. Allenby on the Travelling-stage used at the Erection of the Roof of St. Pancras Station). Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Papers read by Capt. S. B. Miles, Lieut. De Crespigny, and Dr. A. Rattray). Medical Society, Lettsomian Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Habershon on the Liver). Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Wheatley—Chance Impossible). Deaf and Dumb Children's Asylum, general court; election, noon. TUESDAY, 9. —British Orphan Asylum, Slough, election, noon. Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Ice, Water, Vapour, and Air). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hawksley, the President's Address). Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Photographic Society, 8 p.m. WEDNESDAY, 10. —New moon, 2.53 p.m. Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution; election, noon. Royal Humane Society, 2 p.m. South Kensington Museum, lecture, 2.30 p.m.; Professor Guthrie on Physics and Chemistry. Literary Fund, 3 p.m. Graphic Society, 3 p.m. Epidemiological Society, 8 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Papers by Prof. Rupert Jones and Mr. W. K. Parker, Mr. G. Maw, and M. D'Orbigny). THURSDAY, 11. —Hilary Term begins. Society of Accountants, 3 p.m. London Institution, Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Brough on the Philosophy of Magic). Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Cope on Painting). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (Neolithic Implements). FRIDAY, 12. —Society of Antiquaries: Exhibition of Neolithic Implements till the 18th (11 a.m. till 4 p.m.). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. A. Payne on London as it is and as it might be). Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. SATURDAY, 13. —St. Hilary. Cambridge Lent Term begins. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 2 p.m. South Kensington Museum, lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics and Chemistry). Royal Botanic Society, 3.45.	
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TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 42	11 17	11 48	—	0 18	0 48	1 17
1 46	2 12	2 38	3 5	3 28	3 51	4 16

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
Jan. 20	29.568	43.4	39.5	87	0-10	36.9	47.4	S. SSW. WNW.	566	.248
21	29.845	41.2	37.5	88	10	35.7	44.1	WSW. SSW.	192	.015
22	29.896	39.1	35.5	98	10	36.5	41.1	E. NE. NNE.	103	.000
23	30.137	40.5	35.6	93	10	37.1	43.5	W. SW. SSW.	184	.000
24	29.897	41.8	35.9	98	10	38.5	45.5	SSW.	415	.000
25	29.891	41.8	35.9	98	10	38.2	44.4	SSW. S.	304	.430
26	29.871	45.8	44.5	95	10	40.6	47.5	SSW. S.	336	.042
27	29.578	45.2	41.8	88	5	41.4	48.1	S. SW.	435	.035
28	29.398	45.9	40.8	84	10	41.8	48.2	S.	405	.050
29	29.770	43.0	36.4	79	1	42.9	46.6	S. W. SW.	252	.000
30	29.782	43.5	40.7	91	9	43.6	46.9	SSW. SW.	350	.040
31	29.991	40.0	34.2	81	8	42.8	42.9	SW. W. SSW.	262	.000
Jan. 1	29.796	43.1	39.7	89	6	39.4	46.6	S. SSW.	229	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

DEC. 29 TO DEC. 26.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.763	29.942	29.844	30.127	30.145	29.952	29.754		
Temperature of Air	44.19	39.19	38.80	40.92	41.72	41.42	45.40		
Temperature of Evaporation	42.80	37.90	38.60	39.60	40.90	39.40	44.90		
Direction of Wind	S.	WSW	NE.	WSW	SSW.	SSW.	S.		
DEC. 27 TO JAN. 2.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.670	29.450	29.676	29.842	30.069	30.084	29.925		
Temperature of Air	46.42	47.29	45.42	45.42	37.25	38.90	43.40		
Temperature of Evaporation	44.80	45.20	41.80	42.90	35.70	37.30	42.90		
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	WSW	SSW.	S.	SSW.	SW.		

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. E. B. Chatterton. —MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY until Saturday, Feb. 24, inclusive. Doors open at a Quarter-past One, commence at a Quarter to Two. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed the Grand Comic Christmas Annual, written by E. L. Blanchard, entitled TOM TRAUMB; or, Harlequin King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. The new and characteristic scenery by William Beery. The Ballets arranged and the whole of the Pantomime produced by Mr. John Cornock, under the personal supervision of Mr. E. B. Chatterton. Characters in the Opening by Messrs. Fred. Vokes, Paydon Vokes, Britain Wright, H. Collard, J. Francis, H. Naylor, and Master John Manley; Misses Victoria Vokes, Jessie Vokes, Rosina Vokes, Russell, Amalia, Sylvia Hodson, Milla, Gilet, (Principal Dancer), Harriet Covey, and Miss Leslie (Skiptroping-rope Dancer). The Harlequin will include a Double Company—F. Evans and W. H. Harvey, Clowns; Paul Herring and J. Morris, Pantaloon; W. Hewson Vokes and Charles Harvey, Harlequins; the Misses Rosina and Jessie Vokes, Columbine. The Music composed and selected by Mr. W. C. Levy. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. —Every Evening, at Seven, MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore; at Eight, the New Drama, in Three Acts, by Leopold Lewis, entitled THE BELLS, adapted from "The Polish Jew," a dramatic study by M. M. Beckman—Charlton, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. H. Collish, Miss G. P. Pannecott, and Miss Fanny Heywood. To conclude with PICKWICK—Messrs. George Belmore, Henry Irving, Addison, and Gaston Murray. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

SIX COLOURED PLATES.

Now ready, price One Shilling; by post, 1s. 2d.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1872,

CONTAINING SIX EMBLEMATIC PICTURES OF BIRDS, FROM PAINTINGS BY J. WOLF,

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TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS; ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS

BY E. WEEDON, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1871; Continuation of the Diary of the Franco-Prussian War; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is included in an elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table. The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 8, and during the Week, at Seven, THE IRISH LION; at Eight, PYGMALION AND GALATEA—"a great and deserved success" (vide the entire press)—and the Old Extravaganza of MIDAS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. ALADDIN; or, the Wonderful Lamp. Gorgeous Pantomime. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30, to which Children are admitted at half price. The Slaves of the Lamp—brilliant Spectacle.

ASTLEY'S NEW ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Sole Lessees and Directors, Jno. and Geo. Sanger. —Tremendous Success of the PANTOMIME of the Day, —Triumph of Miss Amy Sheridan as Lady Godiva, in her beautiful and classic impersonation. Rounds of applause at Arthur Henderson's Grand Transformation Scene, replete with dazzling beauty, cost, and splendour. Glorious appearance of Lady Godiva on her Arab Steed as she rides on in the Fairy Enchantment Scene. The Juvenile Army in the Autumn Manoeuvres. The Derby Day, with all the freaks and follies of that national fête, Female Jockeys and thoroughbred horses, &c. Concluding with "Britannia," by Mrs. George Sanger. Can only be seen at Astley's New Royal Amphitheatre.

ASTLEY'S GRAND AMPHITHEATRE.—Great Equestrian Troupe. The best Riders, the most skilful Gymnasts, Acrobats, and Contortionists, and the finest performing Horses in the world. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday at Two; every Evening at Seven. Prices as usual. Box-Office open from Eleven till Four, under Mr. Drysdale.

SURREY THEATRE.—The best Pantomime and the most Gorgeous Transformation Scene to be witnessed in London. Every Evening, HEALTH and the Grand Pantomime, entitled THE KING OF THE PRACOCKS; or, Harlequin Tom Tiddler, &c., produced by Mr. Shepherd. Scenery by Julian Hicks. Juvenile Nights, Tuesdays and Fridays. Pantomime at Seven.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regent-street.—Immense success of "Cinderella; or, The Little Glass Slipper," performed by a company of juveniles, with accessories and appointments of the newest and most costly description. The large amount of support awarded the midday representations induces the management to announce an EXTRA SERIES, commencing MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 8, when CINDERELLA will be presented, in addition to a programme of an immensely attractive nature. Performances every Day, and Evening Next Week, commencing Jan. 8. Open at Two and 7.15; commencing at 2.30 and 7.45. One Shilling; Children under Ten, half price to all parts. The free list suspended, the press only excepted.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Picochally. —Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS has the honour to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public that his seventh ANNUAL BENEFIT is appointed to take place on TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1872, upon which occasion the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will present an entirely new and extremely interesting Musical Programme, containing in its numbers many new and beautiful Musical Compositions, written by the undermentioned eminent Composers—C. Blomphill, H. C. Work, J. R. Thomas, A. Nish, and others. Private Boxes, 2s. 6d., 2s. 2d., and 2s. 1d. in 6d.; Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; New Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Area and Stalls. Doors open at Half-past Two for the Day Performance, and at Half-past Seven for the Evening. No fees of any description.

ON MONDAY, at Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged. Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give a Grand Illuminated DAY PERFORMANCE of their Holiday Programme on Monday Afternoon, at Three.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sole Lessees, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. —Newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME has again proved successful in the highest degree. The attendance each Day and Night during the past week was really marvellous.

The Great Hall, which is capable of containing nearly 5000 persons, has been literally crammed from floor to roof at every performance throughout the past week. On Boxing Day it was estimated by those whose experience in such matters renders them capable of arriving at a just calculation, that fully 10,000 persons had to go away disappointed in their attempts to obtain admission, both Afternoon and Evening Performances. In reference to Mr. Burgess's Holiday Entertainment, which has been so successful of all amidst the host of competitors for public favour, and the number of persons who paid for admission to the St. James's Hall exceeded that of any other place of amusement in London by some thousands. The Festival Programme will be given in its entirety Every Night, at Eight. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice. Private Boxes, 2s. 6d., 2s. 2d., and 2s. 1d. in 6d.; Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; New Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Area and Stalls. Doors open at Half-past Two for the Day Performance, and at Half-past Seven for the Evening. No fees of any description.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Will be produced on MONDAY, for the first time, the ROYAL STAG-HUNT, with Real Stags and a Pack of Fifty Hounds. The Hunting-ground will embrace the whole of the Hippodrome Course, 1000 ft. in length.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.—First time of the ROMAN RACES, with barebacked horses; the Chariot-Racing; the great army of War Arabs; the French Vaulters, turning somersaults over sixteen horses; the Flat and Hurdle Racing by thoroughbred horses; Fatigues, Ponies, Snow-white Mules, and Ebony Jockeys; concluding with the GREAT WAR IN CHINA, by Sea and Land. Two Performances Daily—Morning, 2.30; Evening at Seven.

MACCABE.—CHARING-CROSS THEATRE, King William-street, Strand, W.C. Every Evening at Eight. Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight. The immense success which has stamped each representation of FREDERICK MACCABE'S ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT OF VARIETIES, Music, Ventriologism, and Character Delinquencies during the past two months renders it only necessary to announce that it will be given every evening at Eight, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s.; Balcony, 3s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Amphitheatre, 6d.; Private Boxes, One and Two Guineas. Ticket Office open daily from Eleven to Four. Business Manager, J. F. Sutton.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Under the direction of Mr. John Bury. At the second Concert, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the following artists will appear—Madame Sherington, Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Enriquez, and Miss Fennell; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Miss Kate Roberts. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hutton and Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets for Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Frowse, and Co., Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. THE SIXTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES, &c., NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FARREY, Sec.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. THE WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is now OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS for Vol. LIX of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from July 8 to Dec. 30, 1871, will be issued, GRATIS, with the Number for Saturday next, Jan. 13.

Office, 198, Strand, London, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

Another year opens upon us, and it is matter for thankfulness that neither the political nor the social horizon is darkened with a cloud of menace. Most appropriately has a period of gloom been "rounded off" with a touching address from our beloved Queen to her people. Her Majesty has thanked them for the universal sympathy with her affliction, and has asked that they will not cease to offer their prayers for the complete restoration of the health of her beloved son the Prince of Wales. That letter went home to every heart among us. It closes a narrative of national apprehension, grief, and rejoicing.

This day month Parliament is to meet. We have on previous occasions mentioned the understanding that the Session is not to be occupied with "sensational legislation." It has occurred to the Government that the machinery of the Constitution is in reasonably good repair, and that the manufacturer rather than the engineer ought now to be busy—in other words, that representation, franchise, and the like are means to an end, and that the end is practical work. Therefore, we are told, there is to be no eloquence, and a great deal of business. This is certainly in itself a matter for congratulation. We suppose that the Ballot must be regarded as the exceptional item, and that this is the field in which patriotism of the higher class, according to modern standard, is to disport itself. What can be said hereon that was not said at least ten times over last year is a question not easily to be answered except in one way, but that is a small thing in England: indeed, the nation likes what is liked by individuals of the ordinary kind—namely, such incessant repetitions of an original proposition. That, according to Samuel Taylor Coleridge, is the essence of English conversation, and the habit of mind which accepts it as argument is English also. We venture to predict that though, no doubt, there will be novelty in many of the coming debates, especially in those upon the Liquor question, there will be a direful sameness in the discussion whether it is safe, having handed the franchise to the many, to withdraw every kind of influence that can direct the exercise of the vote. If the House of Lords intends to be convinced that the Ballot ought to be accorded, that august body is already in possession of all the material necessary to produce a majority of "Contents." It is fair to the Government to say that this fact deprives the Lords of the plausible grounds on which the bill was rejected last year. This time, if the measure is to be rejected, it must be for reasons found, not in the almanack, but in the Constitution.

But when this last innovation shall be disposed of by the House of Commons—and we may assume that the topic will be dealt with as early as possible—there is a formidable list of domestic measures which most persons admit to be absolutely necessary. There are Education bills for Scotland and for Ireland, which may perhaps not strictly come into this category; yet it is difficult to see how they can be passed over. It is true that in Scotland education is in a state far advanced beyond that of the English average, but there is much to be done. The Irish Education question is one upon which fierce battle will be given. The Catholic prelates have long since sounded the battle trumpet. Their last declaration is that those who would have Catholics content with the same educational institutions as those of Protestants do not understand the matter, for the Catholic religion is positive, the Protestant only negative. Whether we accept this definition or not, it indicates the tone which will be taken by the Irish party, and it will be for the Minister to consider—once, twice, and three times—whether he can afford to fight the party for a principle. An Irish Education Bill, therefore, may be looked to as one of the "pieces of resistance" of the Session. Nor may we pass over the certainty that an attack will be made upon the English system as newly established. Had the School Boards done anything to speak of, they would have materially strengthened the hands of their creators. But we may still hope that party exigencies will not compel the Government to give way, and that the new system will be allowed a fair trial.

Then comes the great Liquor question, in which the Ministers are deeply pledged to action. The complication of forces that will be brought into play upon this topic renders calculation and prediction entirely impossible. We know only that there is a powerful party bent upon suppressing the liquor traffic altogether; that another powerful party is for regulating it by means of what a minority regard as oppressive means; while a third party, possibly as powerful as the other two put together, will concede a few restrictions of a police kind, but maintain the broad and absolute right of every man to sell or to drink as much liquor as he pleases. Into that crash of forces, and half a dozen inferior ones, Mr. Bruce is to be turned, with a bill in his hand; and he reminds us of the knight who had to spring down into the arena among the raging lions to pick up the glove of a vain and pitiless

mistress. If he saves his bill and escapes, Mr. Bruce will almost be justified in imitating the knight, and dashing the trophy in the face of the Government. But we dare not believe in his safety. Whether some successor of his, dealing with a Parliament composed of men whom the working class shall have elected by ballot, may not find a stern majority ready to support a rough preventive measure is another matter; but in that case there may be other rough measures that will demand prior attention.

If a Mines Bill, and a good one, be not carried, it will be a disgrace to the Parliament and to the country. Here is a question in which politics ought to have nothing to say. It is a question for practical science doing the bidding of humanity. All possible evidence and information has been obtained, and the Minister who has to deal with the subject should have almost an enviable task. The Government that shall fail with such a bill as this will deserve the stamp of incapacity, and it will be hard work indeed to resist the impressment of that brand. There are some other sanitary measures of importance which the public appears to expect; but it will be found that plenty of work has been already cut out; and it is to be hoped that the Minister will avoid last Session's mistake, and will not offer an impossible programme.

There are difficulties in the way of the Cabinet; and on two questions, as we have seen, the difficulties will be enormous. But we have a right to demand statesmanship competent to grapple with such things. England ought not to have a Ministry whose chief accomplishment is the ability to make the most admirable excuses for failures. There has been something too much of that. We desire to see the Government working in general accordance with the wishes of the nation, and using party organisation chiefly as a means of overcoming mere party hostility and obstruction. There is not, perhaps, very bright promise before us, but there is an absence of anything of a disturbing character, especially as a Session never opened with more proofs of the loyalty and sound-heartedness of the people than are being exhibited as we await the opening of the Session of 1872.

THE COURT.

The Queen, during her stay at Sandringham, took frequent drives in the park and neighbourhood, and also walked in the gardens and pleasure-grounds adjacent to the house.

On Sunday, at the request of her Majesty, a special service was performed in the hall at Sandringham House, at which the Queen, with the members of the Royal family, was present. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. The Princess of Wales and Princess Louise of Hesse afterwards attended Divine service at Sandringham church, the Rev. W. Lake Onslow again officiating.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, left Sandringham on Tuesday, upon her return to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty travelled by special train from Wolferton, via Cambridge, arriving at Windsor at four o'clock. She was enthusiastically cheered at different places along the route.

Should the health of the Queen permit, it is her Majesty's intention to open Parliament in person. Preparations have been commenced for the semi-state ceremonial at the Lord Chamberlain's department in St. James's Palace.

The Queen has written a letter expressing her "deep sense of the touching sympathy of the whole nation on the occasion of the alarming illness of her dear son the Prince of Wales." Her Majesty's letter is given at page 10.

The President of the French Republic has addressed a telegram to the Queen congratulating her Majesty upon the improvement in the state of the Prince of Wales, to which the Queen made the following reply:—"We all feel much obliged to your Excellency for your friendly despatch. The Prince of Wales begs to send you his grateful thanks and friendly compliments."

The Queen's new-year's gifts of beef and coals were distributed to the poor of Windsor on New-Year's Day. The distribution was made in the Riding-School, Royal Mews, in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants of Windsor and the neighbourhood. The gifts consisted of joints of beef from 3 lb. to 7 lb. in weight, and coals in quantities of from 1 cwt. to 3 cwt., the latter being conveyed to the homes of the recipients. The value of these gifts generally amounts to £200. The bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church were rung during the distribution. Her Majesty also contributes £100 to the Royal Clothing Club.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales continues to make steady progress towards recovery. The local hip affection is yielding to the treatment, and the attendant febrile symptoms are greatly diminished. Princess Louise of Hesse still remains with the Princess of Wales at Sandringham House. Congratulatory addresses from numerous towns in the United Kingdom have been transmitted to the Queen and to the Princess of Wales upon the convalescence of the Prince.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the following letter to the clergy of the Church of England:—"Addington Park, Croydon, Dec. 27. Reverend Brethren,—Through God's great mercy the crisis which called forth the special prayer recently circulated by authority throughout our Church has passed away, and it seems desirable that that form should now be discontinued. I trust, however, that, till it please God to complete the recovery of the Prince of Wales, you will each in your churches announce at the fitting time of the service that the prayers of the congregation are desired for his Royal Highness's complete restoration to health.—I remain, your faithful servant in Christ, A. C. CANTUAR."

A married woman, employed as a laundress, residing at West Newton, has been attacked with typhoid fever. She is attended by the Prince's medical attendants, and has been visited by the Princess and Princess Louise of Hesse.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh returned to Clarence House, St. James's, yesterday (Friday) week, from Sandringham House. On the following day his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the executive committee of the Royal Albert Hall, at Kensington. On Monday the Duke left town for Holkham Hall, on a visit to the Earl of Leicester.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and Prince Arthur embarked from Dover, on Saturday, for the Continent.

Prince Louis of Hesse has left England upon his return to Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have left the Clarendon Hotel for Floors Castle.

MUSIC.

The earliest public musical performance of the new year, in London, was the first of the new series of Ballad Concerts, directed by Mr. John Boosey, whose active and enterprising management of these popular entertainments has rendered them so successful for the past five seasons.

On Wednesday evening St. James's Hall was again attended by a numerous audience, so large a one, in fact, as to be matter of surprise, considering the multiplicity of amusements now offering their varied attractions to Londoners and country visitors. A good ballad, however, well sung, will always possess a strong fascination, as these concerts have often proved, even in competition with the more elaborate performances of Italian opera. Mr. Boosey has exercised a sound judgment in engaging singers of high reputation and with special powers in the interpretation of the class of music which forms the staple of his programmes, which, from its very simplicity, demands capabilities, musical and declamatory, that are by no means plentiful even among professional vocalists. Foremost in the list stands the name of our gifted countryman, Mr. Sims Reeves, whose admirable pathos and expression in ballad music are only eclipsed by the grandeur and elevation of his style in oratorio. At Wednesday's concert this great singer gave Blumenthal's "Message" and Dibdin's "Tom Bowling" with the effect which invariably follows his delivery of those popular songs, an encore of the second having been replied to by singing "Come into the garden." In a new national song (with chorus), "Long Live the Prince of Wales," Mr. Reeves roused the audience to enthusiasm, and the piece (composed by Mr. J. W. Elliott) had to be repeated. The other vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington and Cora de Wilhorst; Misses Harrison, Enriquez, and Fennell; Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Maybrick—all of whom were heard in various songs, old and new, among the latter having been Mr. Comyn Vaughan's "Queen of the Stars" and "Rest;" "Be True," by Henriette; and a ballad, "Spinning," by Mr. F. H. Cowen. Madame Arabella Goddard played, with brilliant execution, Thalberg's "Don Juan" fantasia and Sir J. Benedict's solo on "Where the bee sucks;" and, in answer to an encore of the former, the pianist gave Thalberg's transcription of "Home, sweet home." The conductors were Messrs. Sidney Naylor and Mr. J. L. Hatton, some of the pieces having been accompanied by M. Lemmens and Mr. F. H. Cowen.

Mr. Boosey may be congratulated on the very successful commencement of his new season. The remaining concerts of the series will be continued on nine following Wednesday evenings.

The brief cessation of London music will speedily be followed by renewed activity. The next occurrence of importance is the resumption of the Monday Popular Concerts, announced for next week; and the following week will bring the continuation of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts.

An important announcement has been made by the Crystal Palace authorities—the intended organisation of a series of five national music meetings, to be held there during a fortnight in the ensuing summer. Prizes are to be competed for, including a work of art of the value of 1000 gs.; and portions of the proceeds of the scheme are to be handed to the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal Society of Musicians. The plan should prove beneficial both to art and to the institutions just named.

The appointment of organist to St. Paul's Cathedral has just been resigned by Mr. John Goss, who had held it for thirty-three years, having succeeded his instructor, the late Mr. Thomas Attwood, who was a pupil of Mozart. It is said that Mr. George Cooper, who has been for many years the efficient and active sub-organist of St. Paul's, has declined the succession to the vacated post, which has been conferred on Dr. Stainer, of Oxford, who has recently become favourably known by his organ performances at the Crystal Palace, and by a clever work on harmony.

The annual congress of teachers and students of the Tonic Sol-Fa College has been held, under the presidency of Mr. Curwen. The proceedings, which lasted three days, included lectures on various topics of musical interest, and the last meeting was closed with the Hallelujah Chorus, sung from memory.

THE ALBERT BRIDGE, CHELSEA.

The construction of a new bridge, for carriages and foot passengers, over the Thames at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, is another step in metropolitan improvement. This bridge is to be called the Albert Bridge. It will connect the Chelsea and the Battersea shores of the river at the Cadogan Pier, and will open up a new direct line of communication from Knightsbridge, Brompton, and Kensington, by Sloane-street, King's-road, and Oakley-street, on the one hand, to the Surrey suburbs of Clapham and Stockwell, by way of Albert-road, Battersea Park, on the other. The bridge will be 710 ft. in length. It has been designed by Mr. Ordish, the engineer to the company, upon his rigid suspension principle, as carried out by him at Prague and in India. There will be two piers, dividing the bridge into three spans, one of 400 ft. and two of 155 ft. each. The constructing engineer is Mr. F. W. Bryant, who was constructing engineer of the Westminster and new Blackfriars bridges. The date fixed for the completion of the bridge is May next, and we expect to see it finished some time in the summer. Our Illustration represents the process of casting one of the iron cylinders for the new bridge. These castings have been made at Messrs. Robinson and Cottam's Battersea foundry. They are the largest yet cast in one piece, the diameters of the cylinders being 21 ft.; and they are cast in rings 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, with a thickness of metal averaging 1½ in. Two sets of cylinders are required for each pier, making four sets in all, as the bridge will consist of two piers and two abutments.

The *Observer* is informed that Mr. Denison, on his retirement from the Speakership, will be raised to the Peerage, with the rank of Viscount.

It is announced that Mr. Childers has accepted the post lately filled by the Hon. G. F. Vernon, C.B., as Agent-General in this country for the colony of Victoria.

We are requested to announce that the First Commissioner of Works has received a programme for the erection of a new House of Parliament at Berlin, for which the architects of all nations are invited by the Imperial Government to compete. The particulars will be reprinted for the use of architects, and be ready for distribution, at the office of Works, on Monday next. The designs will have to be sent in to the Imperial Chancery at Berlin, with the authors' names, before April 15 next; and a prize of £844 will be given for the best design, and a fifth of that amount for each of the four next best designs.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Horace Walpole visited Warwick Castle in the summer of 1751. He says, writing to George Montagu, "On my return from (Umberslade) Lord Archer's, an odious place, I saw Warwick, a pretty old town, small and thinly inhabited, in the form of a cross. The castle is enchanting; the view pleased me more than I can express. The river Avon tumbles down a cascade at the foot of it. It is well laid out by one Brown (this was 'Capability' Brown), who has set up on a few ideas of Kent and Mr. Southcote. One sees what the prevalence of taste does. Little Brooke, who would have chuckled to have been born in an age of clift hedges and cockleshell avenues, has submitted to let his garden and park be natural. Where he has attempted Gothic in the castle he has failed, and has indulged himself with a new apartment that is paltry. The chapel is very pretty, and smuggled up with tiny pews." The quotation will have special interest at the present time; but when is a quotation from Horace Walpole without interest?

Nothing much more shocking has been in the papers for a long time than the semi-judicial murder of those eight boys in Cuba. Make every conceivable allowance for circumstances, there is no stripping the deed of its hideous wickedness. The very "outside" of their crime, the very utmost that is charged against a batch of lads between the ages of fifteen and twenty, is that they damaged a couple of tombs of so-called patriots. Taken at its worst, the outrage could merit no severer punishment than academical disgrace for the younger ones, and perhaps a short imprisonment for the leaders. The boys were seized, and, after a sham trial, were murdered by the "volunteers." One of the youths died bravely; another, a very young one, cried out the name of his mother. A faithful negro, who had been servant to the father of a third, stood by his young master, saying, "Little one, I will die with thee." A volunteer tried to thrust him away, and fell dead—the negro had struck him to the heart. Of course, he perished with his young master. One generally waits for details of a sensational story of a shocking kind, and I have waited until full accounts of this butchery have been received. The facts are made out, and we can but hope that some day these "Volunteers" may have just enough courage not to run while a regiment bearing the Stars and the Stripes is getting within range.

As England is at war, it may be convenient for English folk to know who has the honour of fighting us. I am myself indebted to the *Standard* for my information on the subject; and I cannot do better than cite the direction therein given for discovering the Looshai district. Draw a line from Calcutta about three hundred miles to the east, and it will strike a corner of the region in which we are gathering a small harvest of laurels. Few people, I suppose, thought that the scene of war was so near the City of Palaces. The latest news is that we are operating successfully. Of course, whatever England does is right; but if any person has the curiosity to inquire the reason for the war, let him know, firstly, that the Looshai people are semi-nomads, which is in itself extremely irregular and wrong; and, secondly, that they are always indulging in predatory expeditions into our territory. Also, they worship hill-gods or demons. They do worse, however, and are evidently savages who require a stern lesson.

The opening of an Australian telegraph line is spoken of as something we may expect any day, and our first news of it will be a message borne by the wire itself. A despatch from London may be at Hobart Town in an hour. The wire which is expected to do this is to go by Java, and then to an island called Timor (which, I see by the map, is north of Australia, nearly over the centre of that colony); but there is another line which may also serve. I have been informed that our colonial friends at the antipodes soon cease to take an interest in the small matters which are discussed at London dinner-tables, and that in writing for them it is well to be "solid and instructive, and never frivolous." I trust that electricity will awake them, and make them capable of better things; and that Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth will soon be as eager as London is to know the last phase of the Tichborne case, the chances of the new soprano, and the latest news from Lord Penzance's Court. But what will they have to tell us? At present colonial intelligence, though exactly that which affectionate parents desire to receive from children at a distance—viz., "all well and prosperous"—is not very lively. I look to the "Associated Press" of the colony to consider this fact. We must have some epigrams, made at Mordialloc and at Schnapper Point (or shall I say Mornington?) as a beginning.

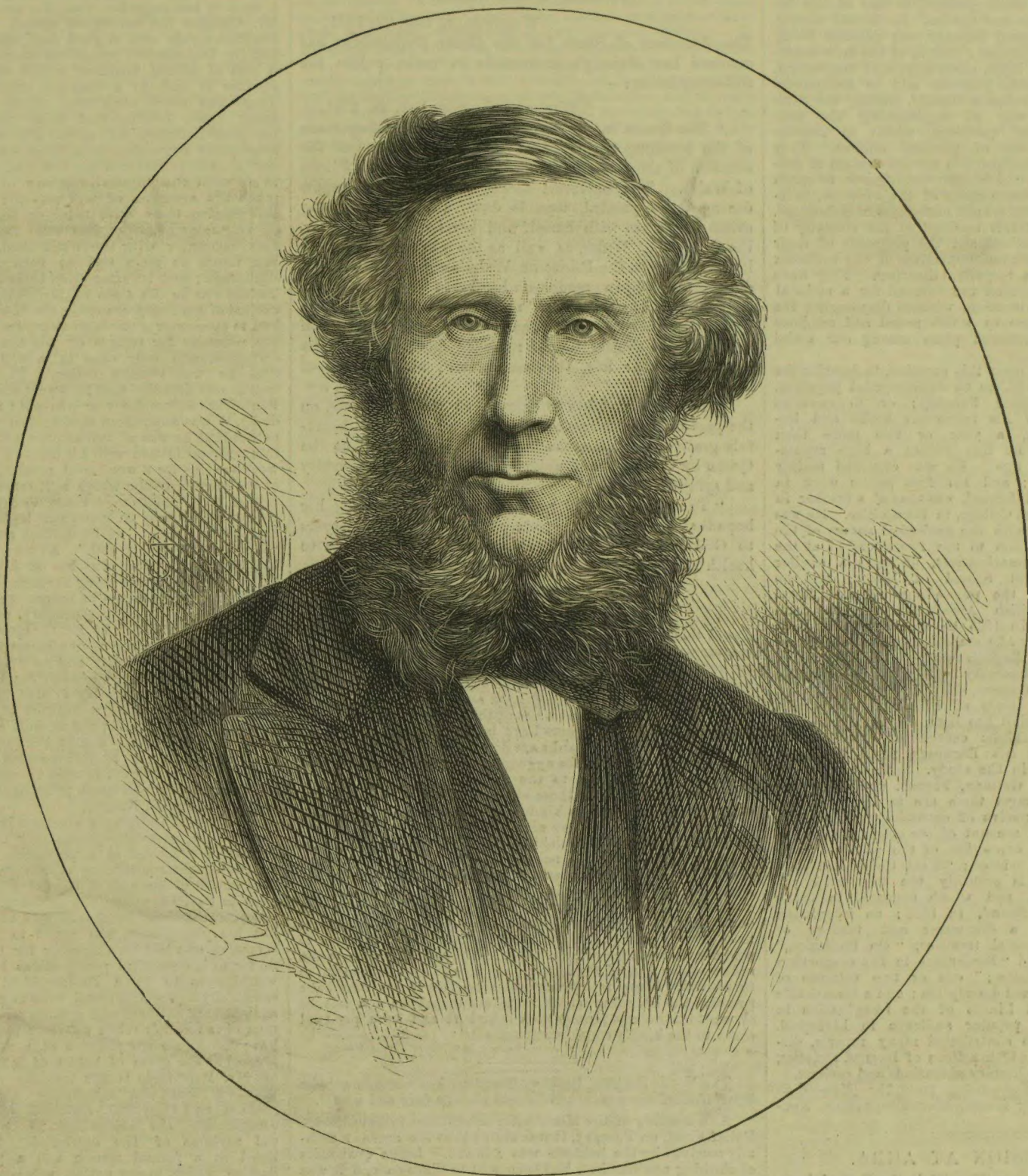
One of the counsel in the case I have reluctantly named has written to the *Times* to correct an error in another journal, and, with the most natural courtesy, he at once sets down the mistake to the supposed editorial habit of somewhat careless supervision at Christmas time. The learned gentleman, who has been travelling, must have been in some very jolly country, and have picked up notions there. Did he touch at one of those happy islands whereof Rabelais tells us much? Some "place where it is always afternoon"? A good many years of connection with the press have not afforded me any experience of Christmas holiday-making for the journalist; in fact, it happens that he is just then rather more oppressed than usual, and, moreover, hath his critical faculty sharpened by the exceeding distaste with which he handles, for the hundredth time, sundry conventionalities. On the whole, I should say that Christmas is about the time that the papers are most carefully edited in England, whatever may be done in some happy isle—

The Elysium of all that is *friend* and nice;
Where for half they have bonbons, and claret for rain,
And the skaters in winter show off on cream ice.

England and America insist upon using their own language in diplomatic documents, and Germany now follows our example. French is to be dethroned. There is, of course, a great deal to be said in favour of this independent fashion of signifying one's meaning. But it is a highly desirable thing that the work at Babel should be so far undone as to permit a common language to be devised or adopted. Latin served admirably during those dark and foolish ages when educated persons only were supposed to be fit to be trusted with great business; but, now that we know so much better, it would never do to make high-class education a necessary qualification for responsible office. But could not a Geneva congress invite linguists and other learned folk to present a tongue which might be "understanded of all men," without more severe study than an enlightened age sanctions. If something of the kind be not done, we shall be at cross purposes one of these days. Non-French-speaking folk took offence at the word *demandeur*, not knowing that it meant "ask;" and what may we expect when the representatives of twenty nations pour their idioms into their draughts of treaties? What language was talked at the great council of Patalibuthra, under King Asoka, at which Buddhism was declared the religion of India?



CASTING A CYLINDER FOR THE NEW ALBERT BRIDGE AT CHELSEA.



PROFESSOR TYNDALL, LL.D., F.R.S.



SCENE OF THE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT AGRA FORT, INDIA.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

Dr. John Tyndall, F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, is one of the intellectual leaders of his age and nation. He is not merely, since the decease of the revered Faraday, our greatest living explorer and expounder of physics; that is, of the laws determining the action of heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, and their relation to chemical processes and to mechanical forces. He is also, with Professor Huxley, among the foremost advocates of that way of approaching the consideration of philosophical questions, which is characteristic of modern students of physical science. They claim to have obtained a standpoint in the observation of outward nature which allows the human intelligence to reach some conception of the supreme order of the universe, independently of theological doctrines and metaphysical definitions. Whatever be the value of this assumption, the sincerity of those by whom it is maintained, and the propriety of their bearing towards the different representatives of the orthodox creed, have secured them a respectful hearing. They have contributed much to strengthen the demand for a rational and practical system of education, without disparaging the authority of those traditions by which moral and religious culture preserves an established place among our social institutions.

It will not be needful, upon this occasion, to describe the researches of Professor Tyndall as an experimental physicist, following the late Professor Faraday; or to examine the matter and style of his important books and lectures. He is, we think, a year or two more than fifty years of age; but he had gained a high reputation ten or twelve years ago. He was educated mainly in France and Germany; and his first public work in England, if we are rightly informed, was that of a teacher in the Queenwood Agricultural College, in Hampshire. He was also connected, for a time, with the geological survey of the United Kingdom. In addition to the Professorship at the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, he holds a similar appointment at the Royal School of Mines; and he takes an active part in the proceedings of the Royal Society and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1865 he was appointed Rede Lecturer to the University of Cambridge. He has received honorary degrees of several English and Scottish Universities, and has been elected an honorary member of the scientific societies of Paris, Berlin, Geneva, Göttingen, Halle, Leyden, Zürich, and other foreign seats of learning. It is well known that Professor Tyndall has been accustomed to seek his recreation in the athletic exercise of climbing the Alps of Switzerland, but his European fame has been won in the laboratory and in the study. Some of his works have been translated into German, French, and other Continental languages. Amongst them are to be mentioned "Glaciers and Alps," a narrative of excursions and ascents, published in 1860, with an account of the origin and phenomena of glaciers, and an exposition of the physical principles to which they are related; "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion," which is probably the best work yet produced by this author, and which appeared in 1863; a course of Lectures on Sound, in 1867; an interesting memoir of Faraday, as a discoverer and teacher of science; two or three special treatises, "On Radiation," "Notes on Electricity," and "Researches in Dia-magnetism and Magneto-Crystalline Action;" one or two volumes of mountaineering adventure and description; and a remarkable essay "On the Uses and Limits of the Imagination in Science," delivered to a popular audience in Liverpool. Professor Tyndall has also contributed many reports, discussions, and memoirs to the transactions of learned societies, and occasional essays to the literary magazines and reviews.

The portrait engraved is one drawn from the photograph by Dr. Wallich, of Trevor House, Warwick-gardens, Kensington.

THE EXPLOSION AT AGRA.

The disaster which took place on Nov. 30, in the Fort of Agra, by an explosion of gunpowder in the laboratory or cartridge factory, has been reported among the Indian news. The laboratory was a long, low, one-storied building, in which, between two or three o'clock in the afternoon, thirty-six natives were at work, under the direction of two British non-commissioned officers. They were making blank cartridges for use in the Delhi Camp of Exercise. A little English boy, the son of Conductor Ware, was also in the building, having been sent from home with a message to his father. Conductor Ware, Sergeant Upton, and the little boy, with twenty-three of the native workpeople, were killed in an instant, and most of the others were so much injured that they did not long survive. The ruins of the building, as they appeared next day, are shown in the photographs sent us by Mr. G. W. Grant, of Agra, from which our Illustration is drawn.

The dockyards at Devonport and Keyham are in a state of great activity, consequent on the number of ships now in the hands of those establishments.

Sir James Paget, Bart., and Sir William Fergusson, Bart., have been elected honorary members of the Royal Society of Sciences of Brussels.

H.M.S. Hydra, the armour-clad turret-ship constructed by Messrs. J. Elder and Co., was launched last week, from their works at Govan, Glasgow. She is intended for coast defence.

While a traction-engine was passing, on Saturday last, along the Paisley-road, Glasgow, the boiler burst, killing five persons and injuring thirty others.

Sir T. F. Buxton presided at the annual meeting of the Essex Rifle Association, held at Chelmsford, last week. In their report the council drew attention to the unabated interest in shooting evinced by the Essex volunteers. The object of its formation has been, and is being, steadily kept in view, and the large number of competitors each year is a proof that the inducement held out to volunteers to perfect themselves in the skilful use of their weapon has fully answered the expectations of all who take an interest in rifle-shooting. The financial report was satisfactory.

An alarming fire broke out, on New-Year's Day, at the Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. The cause of the accident is said to have been an escape of gas, and, on the alarm being given, measures were taken to remove the patients. On one floor of the ward where the outbreak occurred there were thirty male patients, and on another floor a large number of women. Immediately to the east was the fever ward, and to the west were the accident wards, all, unfortunately, fully tenanted by suffering patients. By great exertions, and the neighbours offering their aid, all the inmates, 155 in number, were safely housed elsewhere, and the fever patients were placed in a newly-erected detached library to the east of the main building. The greater part of the edifice fell a prey to the flames.

THE QUEEN AND THE NATION.

(From the "London Gazette.")

WHITEHALL, Dec. 29, 1871.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has received her Majesty's commands to make public the following letter:—

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 26, 1871.

"The Queen is very anxious to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy of the whole nation on the occasion of the alarming illness of her dear son the Prince of Wales. The universal feeling shown by her people during those painful, terrible days, and the sympathy evinced by them with herself and her beloved daughter, the Princess of Wales, as well as the general joy at the improvement in the Prince of Wales's state, have made a deep and lasting impression on her heart which can never be effaced. It was, indeed, nothing new to her, for the Queen had met with the same sympathy when, just ten years ago, a similar illness removed from her side the mainstay of her life, the best, wisest, and kindest of husbands.

"The Queen wishes to express, at the same time, on the part of the Princess of Wales, her feelings of heartfelt gratitude, for she has been as deeply touched as the Queen by the great and universal manifestation of loyalty and sympathy.

"The Queen cannot conclude without expressing her hope that her faithful subjects will continue their prayers to God for the complete recovery of her dear son to health and strength."

THE LATE MARK LEMON.

Punch this week contains the following announcement:—"It became our duty, some weeks ago, to invite the attention of our readers to the fact that a memorial fund in aid of the widow and unmarried daughters of our late lamented friend, Mark Lemon, had been opened. On a page at the end of our present issue will be found a list of those who have subscribed to the fund. Several donors have been generous, many have been very liberal, and thanks are due to those who have 'done what they could.' But the aggregate amount as yet obtained is altogether inadequate to the purpose—that of making a permanent provision for those so dear to one who never lost an opportunity of doing a kindness. It is with reluctance that, after examining the list, we admit to ourselves that very much is owed to private friendship, and comparatively little to public recognition of the noble character and the merits of Mark Lemon. Believing, as we sincerely believe, that we may account for this by supposing that thousands are still unacquainted with the fact that their aid is invited, we reiterate our appeal. We venture also to ask our contemporaries, who have already so ably and kindly promoted the object, again to perform that labour of love. We, lastly, call attention to the notice at the foot of the list stating how subscriptions can be forwarded. Some misapprehension on this point may have retarded the liberality which we refuse to believe will not be shown to those who possess such inherited and such personal claim to the kindly consideration of all."

The North-Eastern Railway Company has commenced the issue of third-class return tickets at about a fare and a half.

At a meeting of the Manchester subscribers to the Chicago Relief Fund, on Tuesday, it was stated that the amount actually received by the bankers was £16,626. Large quantities of clothing and blankets had been sent to Chicago, and it was resolved to devote a further sum of £4000 out of the balance in hand to the same purpose.

On New-Year's Day a ceremony of great importance was performed at the South Foreland Lighthouse, which is situated between Dover and Deal. Sir Frederick Arrow, the Deputy Master of the Trinity Board; Captain Nesbitt and Captain Drew, elder brethren; Mr. Douglas, engineer to the board; Captain Cow, Superintendent of Pilots; and Captain Tucker, Inspector of Lighthouses, visited the lighthouse in order to inaugurate, with the first day of 1872, the new electric light which has been introduced there.

The Grand Cross of Charles III. has been conferred by the Spanish Government upon Mr. Joseph Pease, of Southend, Darlington, M.P. About two years ago Mr. Pease expressed a desire to have the whole of Dymond's essays, entitled "Principles of Christian and Political Morals," translated into the Spanish language, believing that its circulation among the rulers and people of that country would have a beneficial influence. When the translation was completed, 1000 handsomely-bound copies of the work were sent to Madrid. Copies were sent to the King of Spain, to the members of the Spanish Cabinet, to the members of the Cortes, to the leading professors of the universities, and to the Spanish newspapers. Soon the book began to be extensively spoken of. The Spanish press wrote in high terms of praise of Mr. Pease's liberality, some of them designating it as a Royal gift; and the matter came to be regarded as such an unusual and important proceeding that an acknowledgment of the present was published in the *Government Gazette*. The whole expense of the translation and the printing and publishing of the work, and its circulation in Spain, has been borne by Mr. Pease.

There have been only four speakers of the House of Commons since the death of George III., which occurred above half a century ago. When George IV. succeeded to the throne, in 1820, Mr. C. Manners Sutton was Speaker, having been chosen for that high office in 1817; and he remained Speaker down to the dissolution of the first Reformed Parliament, in 1834. On the meeting of the next Parliament, Feb. 19, 1835, his re-election was opposed, this first opportunity for a trial of strength between the two political parties being taken. On that occasion the new Ministry (Sir R. Peel's) was defeated, the numbers being—for Mr. James Abercromby, 316; and for Sir C. Manners Sutton, 306. The latter was then created Viscount Canterbury. Mr. Abercromby was Speaker for only a very few years. He retired at the Whitsuntide recess in 1839, and again there was a contest. The numbers on this occasion were—for Mr. C. Shaw Lefevre, 317; and for Mr. Goulburn, 299. Mr. Abercromby was then created Baron Dunfermline. Mr. Shaw Lefevre remained Speaker nearly eighteen years. He retired at the dissolution of Parliament in March, 1857, and was created Viscount Eversley. On the meeting of the new Parliament on April 30, 1857, Mr. J. Evelyn Denison was unanimously chosen Speaker. He has, therefore, been Speaker nearly fifteen years.—*Times*.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It may seem heterodox and shocking to say so, but we have a more or less suspicion that the interest which surrounded Mr. Childers has somewhat waned. No doubt, something less than a year ago, a good deal was talked about a young and (by insinuation) precocious statesman giving way under a load of official business, which was not the less onerous because it was, in a manner, original and newly-created. There was much conjecture as to how much efforts to break down routine and bring about a new régime in the administration of naval affairs—with its necessarily consequent opposition from those who were, as it were, born and certainly nurtured on the old, well-worn system—had to do with the physical fracture of constitution, and how much the assertion of will cost the corporeal frame. All last Session there were three or four Opposition members, ex-Admiralty officials, who were hungering for a face-to-face encounter with the First Lord of the Admiralty, who had dared to stem and to turn the regular stream of officialism; and so, altogether, there were tolerably-frequent bulletins as to the state of Mr. Childers's health, and hopes excited of his reappearance in the House, when he would have had to encounter a tolerably sharp laiting. With the Session, the necessity for reports of his convalescence or otherwise dwindled, and only once in a way there was a rumour that he was getting better. Then came a statement that it was probable that he would address his constituents at Pontefract before the year was out; and at last, almost suddenly, it was announced that he had recuperated to such an extent that he was as well as ever, and a day was fixed for his intercommunication with his electors. If the Pontefractians were anxious for a wonderful revelation, and if that section of the general public which still remembered the recent history of Mr. Childers were ready to lend all their ears to his deliverance, it may be taken that both have been disappointed. So far as his speech at Pontefract goes, it would seem that "story he had none to tell." An actual Cabinet Minister who had happily contrived that his official career should have no history, and who was going through the autumnal penance of haranguing those whom he represented, could not have been more colourless, less informative, and—the phrase may be excused—more dull. If Mr. Childers has any revelation to make, if he has a store of *tu quoques* to hurl at his assailants, if he is to justify a policy and to refute accusations, he evidently means to reserve himself for the House—always supposing that that assembly is still in the mind to want to know anything about a state of things and circumstances connected with certain persons, such as Sir Spencer Robinson and Mr. Reed, whose names, Parliamentarily speaking, are doubtless forgotten. Should occasion be given to Mr. Childers to pronounce a volume of reminiscences, we will venture to prophesy that he will speak to an audience akin to that which endures an Indian Budget.

Mr. Donald Dalrymple was born in Norwich, was educated in Norwich, married—presumably in Norwich—a lady of Norwich; practised as a physician in Norwich, keeping up adequately the traditional reputation as medical men of the Dalrymples of Norwich of several generations; but he represents in Parliament the city of Bath. There are, of course, occult reasons why he should seek that far-off constituency; but his justification was found in his turning out a Conservative who had been member for the town for some time. So far as his political predilections have been developed, he would seem to be a Philosophical Radical, while he is essentially a practical social reformer. His crusade is directed against that national vice against which a congress of medical men have recently taken up their parable, inasmuch as they have denounced the practice of medicinal administration of alcohol as the germ of habits of intoxication. The specific of Mr. Dalrymple is the treating of drunkards as simple lunatics, and the submitting of them to the moral suasion and physical restraint, more or less, which, in combination, are understood to be the practice in the sad asylums of the demented. This theory he developed in a formal speech and a proposal for a bill last Session, which, to our notion, was not received as seriously as was desired by its author. At any rate, the bill was shelved and the speech dispersed into empty air. Nevertheless, there would seem a probability of a revival of this gentleman's attempt at legislation in this direction, as he has made a pilgrimage to the United States in order to collect statistics which will buttress up his theory; and if he has failed in this he has brought from a model Republic rather more consideration than he expected for monarchical institutions.

It is undoubted that Mr. Charley, who assisted in developing the Conservatism of the supposed very Liberal borough of Salford at the last election, is a remarkable member. But when you come to define why he is remarkable, any good-nature which may be in your system rises up to induce you to forego any definition at all. It may, however, be gently said of him that he seems to aim at being the incarnation of Church and State indivisible; and he avails himself of every opportunity to declare, directly or by implication, and with a certain heavy lightness, his irrefragable adhesion to that system as a political faith. If a gentleman of such palpably wide sympathies can be supposed to have any antipathies, they are to Roman Catholicism and Mr. Gladstone. How and in what manner he illustrates these feelings in the House we will not pretend to show, but we will refer to one of many recent extra-Parliamentary utterances of his, which was specially addressed to the section of his constituents which was likely to listen to him. There he talks of a gloomy future for his country, so long as it is under the dreadful sway of Mr. Gladstone; says that he dares not ridicule the movements of the hour against the Church, the House of Lords, and the Throne, so long as Mr. Gladstone is at the head of affairs, and propounds a plan of obstruction to that Minister's fearful onward course, by calling on all Moderate Liberals to separate themselves from the Radicals proper, and, by an alliance only hinted at, assist in the consolidation of a party of moderation. Given that such a party could be formed, the obvious question arises, Who is to be its leader? On the face of it, Lord Derby would seem to be a likely choice; but it is very much to be doubted if he would exactly fulfil the idea of the inventor of the plan. It is bootless to speculate further; for, according to all the laws which regulate discovery and invention, the chief ought to be Mr. Charley himself.

There is not in the House, whether as regards person or Parliamentary utterance, a more quaint personage than Mr. McCombie, whose name is famous in cattle-shows. There is no doubt that on the one or two occasions that he has spoken he has delivered sage opinions by which the Legislature could have profited; but, unfortunately, the dialect which he used rendered necessary an interpreter to all but a very few Scotch members, who were evidently deeply impressed with what he said. Mention is made of him here because he has been making a kind of circuit in West Aberdeenshire, which he represents, and making just complaint that certain influential persons have been canvassing the county on the incorrect supposition that he is about to retire.

THE OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The third exhibition of—to use the inaccurate and tautological title of the official catalogue—“The Works of the Old Masters, together with Works of Deceased Masters of the British School,” is now open, and is very attractive, though somewhat less so than its predecessors. At the outset of a review, which, with our limited space, must necessarily be very cursory, let us, nevertheless, pause to inquire why almost every official publication of the Royal Academy—its catalogues, the reports privately circulated among members, even such simple things as an advertised announcement or an invitation-card, should contain some grammatical blunder or some ambiguity in defiance of common sense? In the designation of the present exhibition it is obvious that “the” works of the old masters should signify all, or the principal, of their works, not the fractional portion here shown; and if the definite article is required before their “works,” why not also before those of “Masters of the British School”? The complaints raised against last year’s catalogue as a whole apply equally to the present one; nothing could well be more meagre and inaccurate.

The arrangement of the pictures, also, evinces very little care. A few of the earliest works will be found in the last, not the first, room; but beyond this there is not the slightest attempt at classification, chronologically or by schools: nor in the juxtaposition of the pictures is much evidence discernible of consideration as to their effect one upon the other. The pictures are, in short, collocated as they seem to have been collected, quite haphazard, without definite educational object or method.

In the selection, some of the principal masters and schools are not at all, or very imperfectly, represented, while no particular master or school receives, as in the old British Institution Exhibitions, special illustration. Many inferior or doubtful works have also found admission, some of them the property of academicians and associates, which on no consideration should have been accepted. Another decided objection must be made to the practice of borrowing largely to eke out the exhibition from the Hampton Court and other public collections, especially as most of these borrowed pictures have been recently shown to the London public, some of them repeatedly in the National Portrait and other exhibitions. There are probably more and finer art-treasures in private hands in this country than in any other, and the ambition of the Royal Academy should be to draw out these hidden treasures rather than to re-exhibit well-known pictures from other, and free, public collections, such as Hampton Court, the Foundling Hospital, Windsor, and the Universities.

The present collection, though amply large for pleasurable inspection or study in one season, numbers about one hundred and fifty fewer works than that of last year; and there being also few works of large dimensions, only five instead of eight of the rooms at Burlington House are now occupied. The most important pictures are contributed by Sir Richard Wallace, the owner of the Hertford collection; other leading contributors are the Queen, the Duke d’Aumale, the Dukes of Buccleuch and Devonshire, Messrs. T. Baring, W. Fuller Maitland, and S. Mendel. The early schools of Italy, the schools of Florence and Rome at the best periods, Correggio, Rubens in figures, and Gainsborough in portraiture, are relatively least well illustrated. There are some copies and misnomers which should not have received the implied warrant of academic acceptance, though in general the proportion of mis-ascriptions is smaller than last season, particularly in the Dudley collection. There are likewise fewer imitative fabrications. In the great room, however, is a large picture, entitled “The White Horse” (118), attributed to Constable, but which every competent critic must pronounce to be the production of a fabricator, perhaps an earlier one than the painter of the false Constables lately in the market. The brushwork, pretentiously bold, yet devoid of knowledge and feeling, the bad drawing of the horse, cottage gable, and trees—above all, the dull formless sky—betray the hand of an imitator. A comparison of its technical procedures with those of the splendid “Passing the Lock” (80), belonging to the Academy, in the same room, will at once prove the deception. There is, we believe, an original of a similar subject, but with differences of detail; and the Academy would but do its duty, after exhibiting this work, by endeavouring to procure the original for its next show. We may add that our opinion of this picture is, we understand, shared by Captain Constable, the painter’s son, who has lent two or three small but genuine and choice examples of his father. A smaller so-called Constable, “View on a Suffolk River” (18), is another doubtful picture.

If the visitor would study the present exhibition as it should be approximately arranged—that is, historically—he should commence with Gallery V., where are some small examples of the early Netherlandish and Italian schools. Few, however, are of such exceptionally representative interest as to demand lengthened observations; and we assume that, generally speaking, simple mention, or little more, of well-known pictures is all that will be expected. Here, then, is a small “Virgin and Child” (234), attributed to Jan van Eyck, lent by Mr. Baring, but inferior to another example in the same collection, not sent, a “Virgin and Child, with Angels on either side” (221), attributed to Vander Goes, resembling in its colouring the pure and brilliant hues peculiar to this scholar of the Van Eycks, and presenting the delicate elaboration common to the Early Flemish school; an exquisite little picture by Jan Mabuse, of a “Virgin and Child” (229), beneath a late Gothic canopy enriched with ornament and sculpture, and angels, presenting flowers, playing and singing; and a curious and fine example of Lucas van Leyden, representing the “Legend of St. Giles and the Wounded Hart.” A noteworthy picture is “The Call of Levi” (239), ascribed to Quentin Matsys, and possessing the vigour of character and expression, and the union of force and finish, which distinguish that painter. Italian art of the earliest period is, it must be confessed, not so easily distinguishable from the contemporary art of the north as at a later time by elevation above common life and by a sense of beauty and grace. It long retained much mediæval rigidity, angularity, and grotesqueness. From the first, however, there was a tendency to enlarge the dimensions of the work, attributable, perhaps, to the larger scale of Italian architecture internally, but chiefly to the extensive practice of fresco and tempera painting permitted for wall decoration by the climate. Hence early Italian pictures are freer in style—less highly finished; and hence the method of oil-painting introduced by the Van Eycks to withstand the northern climate was but slowly adopted and perfected in the south. Fra Angelico formed a signal exception to some of these remarks (though, of course, oil painting was unknown to him); but there is no example of the sainted painter here; nor is there of Masaccio, nor of the previous Giottesque school.

One of the earliest Italian pictures is the “Infant Jesus in the Manger, with the Virgin and St. John the Baptist” (232), by Sandro Botticelli, contributed by Mr. Fuller Maitland. It

is, in its religious sentiment and clumsy drawing, characteristic of the painter in this class of works, but far inferior to his famous “Nativity,” with numerous figures, in the same collection. The Carlo Crivelli is an example of a painter more than sufficiently represented in our National Gallery. Of Filippino Lippi, who, with Masaccio, helped to advance Italian art, both technically and dramatically, more than was formerly supposed, there is an “Adoration of the Virgin” (217); and the further development of the Renaissance, due to study of the antique by Mantegna, is indicated in two studies by him of classic figures in chiaroscuro. These and a few other examples are, however, only to be quoted as *points de départ*; the materials are too scanty for illustration of the rise and progress of painting either in north or south.

Attention may naturally be invited here to the pictures ascribed to the great German portrait-painter, Holbein—the general exhibition of whose works at Dresden, and the juxtaposition there of the two Meyer Madonna pictures, have given rise to a world of critical comment, to say nothing of the recent publication of the two valuable biographies by Mr. Wornum and Dr. Woltmann. There is, however, scarcely one item of novel interest relating to Holbein in this exhibition. The principal portraits—Sir Henry Guildford (138), from Windsor Castle; Archbishop Warham (82), from Lambeth Palace; Sir William (94), and Lady Butts (96), from Mr. Pole Carew’s collection; Reskimeer (213), from Hampton Court; and Dr. Linacre, lent by Mr. Fuller Maitland—have all been made familiar to the London public in recent portrait and other exhibitions. Of these the portrait of Lady Butts is, for condition and quality, the most perfect; and it may be taken as a standard of comparison. More subtle modelling of the forms, a more true and vital representation of character, is nowhere to be found. Her husband, Henry VIII.’s Court physician, who figures in the Barber-Surgeons picture, and is one of Skakespeare’s characters, may have been originally a worthy pendant to the former, but it has been considerably repainted. There is, however, one inedited and unnamed portrait (52), belonging to Mr. Millais, which was favourably received on its recent exhibition at Dresden. It is a portrait of a dark man, very forcibly individualised; but the black hair is pencilled more hardly than in any received portrait by Holbein which we remember—even those where the chalk or pen outlines are retained, and the local colour merely tinted. Mr. Maitland’s so-called Dr. Linacre is a doubtful picture, and one would like to see it set beside the Dr. Linacre of the Royal collection, which is dated three years after the Doctor’s death, and is attributed by Dr. Waagen to Quentin Matsys.

A very slender opportunity for estimating the grandest period of Florentine, Roman, and Venetian art is afforded in the present exhibition. There is, however, a single small Raphael, the “Madonna and Child” (95), belonging to the Duke d’Aumale, which is an exquisite gem, in marvellous preservation. For purity of sentiment, consummate delicacy of drawing and modelling, and fresh beauty of colour, it is one of the choicest of Raphael’s minor works. The influence of Michael Angelo’s majestic school of design and form is apparent in “The Salutation” (115), attributed to Sebastian del Piombo, to whom, without much certainty, is given the “Portrait of an Italian Lady” (91), from Hampton Court, a half-length of evidently great fidelity to nature, but hard and cramped in execution. Leonardo da Vinci and his school are represented more or less imperfectly in the Duke of Buccleuch’s “Virgin and Child” (117), in which the Virgin’s head is a mere masque, and the disproportioned, puffy-cheeked infant is quite unworthy of the great master, though the tones are remarkable for their melting sweetness; a “Madonna and Child” (113), questionably by Luini; and a “Portrait of a Young Man” (215), assigned to Leonardo, and in some respects the best picture of the three. Here may also be named a refined and expressive “Portrait of a Knight of Malta” (127), by the Florentine Franciabigio.

Of the Venetian school there is, by Giorgione, the full-length figure, poetical in conception and execution, styled “Temperance” (87), belonging to the Academy. The most interesting picture by Titian is “Diana and Actæon” (73), formerly in the Orleans gallery, now the property of Lord Brownlow. It is a work of the painter’s extreme old age, and through its obscured dirty condition betrays indications of declining powers, though retaining a certain grandeur and largeness of treatment which none of his many followers equalled. There is also, by Titian, the noble portrait, in low, golden tones, described as “Alessandro de’ Medici” (72), but, according to Dr. Waagen, a likeness of some other person; and a sketchy composition of many figures, called “La Gloria” (114), a study for a large picture. Tintoretto’s grasp of characteristic individuality is admirably displayed in his two unnamed “Portraits” (57 and 129), the former from Christ Church, Oxford; the latter (remarkable for its uncompromising fidelity to a very ugly original) lent by Mr. Richmond. Quite unworthy of the great master is, however, the awkwardly-posed and clumsily-executed family group (107) of a lady on one side holding up a child to a gentleman who stands stolidly on the other, while a small floating figure as of God the Father appears above in the background—some act of dedication being doubtless intended. “The Expulsion of Heresy” (121), from Hampton Court, is a not very happy example of Paul Veronese. Paris Bordone’s “Virgin, Child, and Saints” (61) shows the supercession of religious sentiment in the Venetian school of colour; whilst the sense of form as well as expression almost disappears in the rather flat and thinly-painted, yet very decoratively-treated, group (67) by Palma Vecchio of his three ungainly daughters. Very remarkable for its chiaroscuro, great transparency, and especially for its freedom of handling, bearing in mind that the painter was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini, is the portrait from Hampton Court, by Lorenzo Lotto, of his friend Andrea Odoni (not Ordini, as in the catalogue), surrounded with fragments of antique sculpture—a masterpiece of the painter. This was formerly held to be a portrait of Baccio Bandinelli, by Correggio. Recent cleaning brought out the inscription, “Laurentius Lotus, 1527,” confirming the present designation, which had already been given to it on the evidence of its treatment. On the examples of the later Venetians, the Eclectic masters of the Bolognese and other Italian schools we need not dwell. Art was here and there revived into great material or technical excellence, but its general tendency was towards decline, and it received no markedly new and original development, except in the classical and grand landscape compositions of Claude and Poussin, and in the wilder, gloomier, self-taught landscape manner of Salvator, to which may be added the forcible but exaggerated light and shade of Caravaggio and his followers.

The Spanish school, with which the Caravaggiesque mannerism has a close relation, is but sparingly exemplified. The unattractive and often even repulsive characteristics of this school are indicated in Zurbaran’s “St. Francis at his Devotions” (93), which is black in the shadows, and theatrical without genuine solemnity and religious fervour, and is, besides, ill-drawn. The “Holy Family” (97), by Spagnoletto (Ribera), may also be noted. The bust of his daughter (112), by El Greco (formerly in the Spanish Gallery of the Louvre), lent by Sir Stirling Maxwell, with the delicate features and piercing black eyes, and the

extreme pallor of the complexion, intensified, as it were, by the white drapery and fur with which the beautiful head is snooded, is a portrait which clings to the memory with peculiar fascination. By Murillo, who of all the Spanish painters is the most natural, and possesses the greatest amenity of feeling, the most remarkable work is Sir Richard Wallace’s unusually vigorous but rather heavy “Charity of St. Thomas” (98)—i.e., St. Thomas of Villa Nueva distributing alms to the sick and poor. It is of the master’s second period, after his return from Madrid, where he had been deeply influenced by the pictures of Velasquez. Lord Hertford bought this picture from the Wells collection for £3000. Lastly, by Velasquez, the greatest genius of the school, there are an Infanta and Infante (75 and 142), not to be ranked among the very finest productions of the master, yet containing passages of execution, especially in the carnations and the management of black, which to artist-eyes are nothing short of marvellous.

Here we must pause, reserving the works by Flemish and Dutch masters and deceased masters of our own school for future notice.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

COVENT GARDEN.

The manner in which Mr. Harris has mounted his pantomime of “Blue Beard” is such as to command the admiration of experienced playgoers. For gorgeous effect and sustained grandeur it cannot be excelled. Our Illustration presents Blue Beard at the most interesting point of the drama—his first entrance on the stage. The well-known Blue Beard march has been played, the grand procession has been seen advancing, and at length, on a magnificent elephant, the barbarous but splendidly-attired Bashaw (Mr. Macdermott) appears, in search of a lady-willing to become his thirteenth wife. Within the limited space of an ordinary picture, the superb appointments of such a scene can only be indicated. The procession is extensively grand, including soldiers with bright scimitars and blue shields, red and blue horsetail banners, Ethiopian guards, dwarf musicians, caméléopards, and other noticeable eccentrics. The elephant himself is an object of wonder, white and glittering as ivory, with eyes that wink with strange intelligence, an ever-active trunk, and a tail whose motion, though small, never ceases. Fatima and Sister Anne (Miss Rose Massey and Mr. C. Groves) are fascinated. Mr. Macdermott make a capital Blue Beard. There are about him a grim jauntiness, a sardonic courtesy, a stern, hard, mechanical sportiveness, which seem to interpret to us the text that “the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel,” and are suggestive in a hundred ways of that conventional respectability that is permitted to “cover a multitude of sins,” and conceal them from superficial inspection. The next great scene to this is the camp of Selim, the rejected lover, whose numerous gay and glittering troops go through their autumn manoeuvres in the most superb style. The appropriate ballet has been composed and arranged by M. Desplaces, in a masterly way; and the Review of the Troops, with the succeeding military revel by “the world-renowned Clodoche, Flageolet, La Comète, and La Normande,” is a surprising example of practical skill and inventive talent. Perhaps for splendour and effect this scene is unexampled. But to all these merry doings now comes an end, and the forgiving lover is readily enlisted in the defence of Fatima against her treacherous tyrant. The whole story is suggestive, and might teach certain noodles to pitch their thoughts in a higher key when thinking or trying to reason on certain topics on which everyone believes he can talk sensibly, though very few are really qualified to form any opinion whatever. Let such become again children, and learn from a pantomime. We make these rather serious reflections because there is an aim in this pantomime of addressing the intellect of grown-up people; and perhaps not quite enough of the childish element usually expected. There has been in all an evident ambition to do something extraordinary, and Mr. Harris is to be congratulated on his success. Nothing of a more costly and effective description has hitherto been ever attempted; and here we are compelled to recognise it as “an accomplished fact.”

ADELPHI.

A fairy extravaganza does duty at the Adelphi for a pantomime, and Mr. Charles Millwood’s “Snowwhite” is accordingly the heroine of the scene. We have already spoken of Mrs. Wood in the part, altogether excellent as she is, and exemplifying every phase of the character to perfection. So thoroughly elaborated a piece of acting is seldom witnessed. Mrs. Mellon, too, as Prince Goodheart, is not to be surpassed. These successfully make head against the usurper Kokahoop (Mr. S. Calhaem), and compel him to surrender. The ballet action, arranged by Mr. John Cormack, is in every instance expressive and beautiful, and the costumes of the wood nymphs are in all respects most picturesquely contrived. Of the scenery, by Mr. F. Lloyds, we can only speak in terms of commendation. That of the Abode of the Wood Nymphs is charming; so true is it to nature, yet so ideal. A cascade of real water aids the illusion, and transports us into the midst of pastoral life, where the spectator may indulge to any extent in the poetry and romance of allegoric fancy. The world has not yet outgrown these influences, and men yet “are but children of a larger growth.”

GAITY.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert appears fond of classical subjects, and certainly treats them with skill. He has given us, at the Gaiety, “an original grotesque opera,” and brought “Thespis” on the boards, in the person of Mr. Toole, who undertakes to manage the globe as he would a theatre. In the first act we have for the scene a ruined temple of the gods on Mount Olympus, for the deities, grown old, have sadly neglected matters; in the second we have the same temple restored. Our Illustration represents the gods in their senility. Jupiter has taken to spectacles, and Mars is rather inclined to take his ease. Mercury alone (Miss E. Farren) is still lively and active, but finds that the superior intelligences leave him all the work to do. The part suits Miss Farren admirably; she keeps the stage in a perpetual bustle, and drives on the action with an impetuosity which startles and surprises the audience and renders occasional slumber impossible. The authority of the gods being deputed to Thespis, they, all but Mercury, are free to disport themselves on earth and learn something more of mankind than they have hitherto been acquainted with. One twelvemonth is sufficient to show the incapacity of Thespis and his company. Mercury is burdened with scrolls containing the complaints of mortals, and such is the proved condition of things that the ancient authorities have to resume their dominion in order to repair the errors of their substitutes. Much of the dialogue suggests thought, and there is an amount of concealed satire which is none the less pointed for being sheathed. It is gratifying to find that such a subject, so treated, can be attractive to modern audiences.

We shall illustrate some more of the Pantomimes and Burlesques next week.





THE "CHAPEAU DE PAILLE," BY RUBENS.
IN THE PEEL COLLECTION, NATIONAL GALLERY.

NEW BOOKS.

As the moon, though shining with a reflected light, is, whether crescent, or full, or waning, a lovely object, so many a man, at all periods of his life, is so placed with reference to certain luminous bodies that he becomes radiant with a splendour not his own, and owes his attractiveness to association. Some such idea is suggested by a perusal of *The Literary Life of the Rev. William Harness*: by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange (Hurst and Blackett). The volume is very interesting and entertaining; but the interest and the entertainment are due rather to the circle within which Mr. Harness was fortunate enough to find himself placed than to his own individuality. He lived long; he laboured assiduously; he had a sympathetic soul; he preached well and drew good congregations; he could and did write even more than creditably; he was an able and judicious critic; he was a man of considerable common sense; he was what is called safe in matters connected with the Church; but all his excellent personal qualities would probably have failed to make his biography generally acceptable if it were not for the additional charm derived from the brilliant influences under which it was his privilege to move. And that charm is unusually powerful. He was born in 1790; and he died, or, rather, was killed by a fall in 1869. In his crescent state he was the schoolfellow and intimate of Lord Byron, to whom he was, doubtless, doubly recommended by the common misfortune of lameness; at his full, he was hand and glove with many of those who were most eminent in the literary and dramatic arena; and, at his wane, he was constantly in society of which it is pleasant to have even the very slightest sketches. The volume contains a great number of amusing and characteristic anecdotes; and amongst them there is a particularly good one touching the celebrated Dr. Philpotts, Bishop of Exeter, "who was remarkable," we are told, "not only for erudition, but for that social tact and elegance which rarely accompany it." One day after dinner Mrs. Philpotts, being slow to understand her lord, who would have liked her to take his repeated hints to retire, tried his patience by remaining persistently at table; and when at last she caught his meaning, and "rose hurriedly to depart," he bowed her out of the room with a "What! so soon, my love?" of bland concern and innocent surprise. And there are some excellent stories about Rogers, the poet, whom the general voice would not be likely to place amongst wits and humourists.

The notion of there being nothing in a name was soon exploded when it began to be discovered how a well-chosen title might, either by piquing curiosity or by raising expectation, cause books to be in demand at the circulating libraries. If, then, a certain volume had nothing but an incomprehensible title to recommend it, a question might arise touching the fairness of supplying a preventive explanation; but, happily, there is much beside the quaint title to claim attention for *Chiploungan*, by Richard Lewes Dashwood, 15th Regiment (Dublin: Robert T. White). The mystic word, then, which looks as if it might be the name conferred upon some Red Indian chief of superhuman physical powers, "is the Indian name, in the Milicite language, for the stick on which the kettle is suspended over the camp fire;" and that the word was not unfitly chosen for a title is apparent from a sub-title, which is "Life by the Camp Fire in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland." The contents of the volume, written in a simple, easy, unaffected, soldierly style, pertain, for the most part, to various kinds of sport; and, as nine years cannot have effected any very remarkable changes in that respect, it is of little consequence that the author's experiences carry the reader back to the time when the Trent was lightened by the forcible removal of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and six companies of the gallant 15th were sent out, together with other English troops, by way of demonstration, across the Atlantic. The account given by the author of the vessel in which he and his comrades sailed reads quite like a foreshadowing of the history of the Megara.

The accomplished editor of the *Fortnightly* is authority for a statement which might, otherwise, run a risk of being received with incredulity: he says, in *Voltaire*, by John Morley (Chapman and Hall), that "we can buy one of Voltaire's books for a few halfpence, and the keepers of the cheap stalls in the cheap quarters of London and Paris will tell you that this is not from lack of demand, but the contrary." It must, therefore, be an error to suppose, as some persons have been in the habit of supposing, that Voltaire's poetry is nowadays known to only a select few, his philosophical dictionary consulted by none save some freethinking schoolboys, his historical pieces banished to the limbo of forgetfulness, and his religious iconoclasm superseded by the more recent achievements of the now celebrated Zulu Kafir. If any surprise should be created by the announcement touching the present popularity of Voltaire, it will be accompanied by a feeling of gratification, because there is a chance of securing a numerous circle of readers for Mr. Morley's painstaking, appreciative, instructive, and philosophical work. It should be remarked, however, that Mr. Morley's volume, excellent as is the biographical essay it contains, is neither calculated for the perusal of people called "square-toed," nor such as one can expect to obtain "for a few halfpence."

"Jerusalem, Jerusalem, the burial-place of God," can never cease, however familiar we may have become by reading with her beauties and her blemishes, to exercise some fascination by the mere magic of her name. Many eyes, therefore, must needs be attracted by *Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin*, by Walter Besant, M.A., and E. H. Palmer, M.A. (Richard Bentley and Son), and by *The Midshipman's Trip to Jerusalem*, by Augustus A. Lyne, R.N. (Sampson Low and Co.). Of the two volumes, which are very different in character, the former "is intended to give a history of the city of Jerusalem from about the year 30 to the present time," and is the compilation of two erudite scholars; the latter contains a somewhat verbose account, written chiefly by Mr. Lyne, of H.M. training-ship Trafalgar, of the adventures met with by a large cavalcade of English naval officers during a "cruise" in Syria and the Holy Land. The former is noticeable for what may be called, without prejudice, the anti-Christian tone of the writers, who are by no means inclined to paint in glowing colours the deeds and motives of Christians contemporary with the crusaders; and the latter is remarkable for the pious effusion which the author combines with sailor-like modesty, frankness, and garrulity. The former is well worth reading for the sake of learning, and the latter on account of its genuine simplicity and clear evidence of personal interest. Nor is it uninteresting to mark the contrast between the "Hip, hip, hooray!" with which the Christian sailor of the present day gallops forward at the first glimpse of Jerusalem, and the deep emotion, the sudden halt, the lowered eyelids, and the silence unbroken save by sighs and sobs and smothered sounds of mingled joy and grief, with which the comrades of Tancred showed their reverential and affectionate feelings at their first sight of the Holy City.

Nobody who ever read but a few pages of it can have forgotten a book called "Three Years' Slavery amongst the Patagonians." It was a narrative of personal sufferings utterly incredible, which expression does not by any means imply that

the record was untrue. Some of the statements contained in that extraordinary volume are confirmed by the evidence set down in *At Home with the Patagonians*, by George Chaworth Musters, Retired Commander R.N. (John Murray), though, from the very nature of the case, the confirmation can apply only to general facts and not to the special experience of the gentleman whose adventures and endurance were as superhuman almost as those of Baron Munchausen. Captain Musters, however, who himself undoubtedly did sojourn amongst the Patagonians, has no hesitation in declaring that "Three Years' Slavery amongst the Patagonians" is a misnomer; and that, so far as the contents of that marvellous volume are concerned, it is clear that the sufferer never was amongst the Patagonians at all, and that his "personal experiences were altogether confined to the Pampas Indians north of the Rio Negro." Now the Pampas Indians, "by country, race, language, and character, are marked as being altogether distinct from the Tehuelches of Patagonia." The highly interesting volume called "At Home with the Patagonians," furnished with a helpful map and enlivened by several excellent and vigorous illustrations, commences with a description of the manner in which a favourable opportunity presented itself to the author for "carrying out the cherished scheme of traversing the country from Punta Arena to the Rio Negro," carries the delighted reader easily along through scenes of novelty, difficulty, and curious adventure, and concludes with a comparative table of accounts given by successive voyagers as to the stature of the Patagonians. "The least taller than the tallest man in Castile," was the evidence of Pigafetta in 1520; and our author says, in 1871:—"The average height of the Tehuelche male members of the party with which I travelled was rather over than under 5 ft. 10 in." Compare this statement with that of Schouten concerning "human skeletons 10 ft. or 11 ft. long," on the one hand; and on the other, with D'Orbigny's "average height, 5 ft. 4 in."

There was a time when suspicion might have been aroused had you seemed to evince any deep concern in matters relating to Western Australia; but nowadays you might even venture to use such terms as relations and convictions in connection with that colonial region, and yet incur no risk of being supposed to belong to a family containing a more than usually black sheep. And for those who really do wish to know as much as possible about Western Australia it would be a mistake to omit from their reading *An Australian Parsonage; or, The Settler and the Savage in Western Australia*, by Mrs. Edward Millett (Edward Stanford). A more pleasant, a more instructive, and, in some respects, a more encouraging volume is seldom encountered. It is full of information, and anecdote, and serviceable hints and references; the minute detail, which is characteristic of women and which is sometimes supererogatory and tedious, is, in this case, both useful and attractive; and the sketches derive an additional charm from the fact that they are, for the most part, taken at first hand from nature. The author has conferred a favour upon those who indulge in dreams of emigration, and has put the means of obtaining no little gratification within reach of everybody that reads.

Blank and rhymed verse, narrative, and song and sonnet, pathetic and tender and pretty, are to be found in *The Diamond Wedding; and Other Poems*, by Mrs. Newton Crosland (Houlston and Sons). One of the best pieces is "The Pedlar," which reminds one of the good old style—simple but effective. The author does not aim high, but the mark aimed at is often hit and a good score obtained.

A not very intelligible dedication, addressed to the spirit of Comte, and a very musical "poem" usher in *The Drama of Kings*, by Robert Buchanan (Strahan and Co.). And even then the reader does not without more ado enter upon what may or may not be enjoyment of the main business; for, as if by way of appropriate illustration of the difficulties encountered in real life by whosoever would obtain access to Royalty, there are still "a prelude before the curtain" and a "prologue" to be boldly confronted or shiftily circumvented before tooth and nail—whetted, it may be, or, on the other hand, dulled by hope deferred—can be dug into the actual "drama of kings." The drama, as it is not very aptly named, being devoid of action and less resembling a play than a versified study of character or a collection of imaginary conversations, after the fashion, saving the prose, of the late Mr. Landor, seems to have been intended to recall, in point of structure, the method of the ancient Greek tragedians. For instance, the whole is divided into three parts; there are intercalary odes sung by chorus or semichorus; one of the parts is entitled "The Teuton against Paris;" and the chorus takes part in the dialogue, and, as the saying is, "speaks like a book." The great advantage of this system is that, in the "choric interludes" the author vindicates the claim which has generally been allowed to him of being an eloquent, elegant, original, and powerful master of lyric poetry; whereas the rest of his "drama" might cause some people to doubt whether he did not commit the common mistake of confounding the faculty of bewildering with that of impressing, and the use of "wild and hurling words" with the exercise of that "strange power of speech" possessed by the Ancient Mariner. He, however, himself gives due warning that, if you would properly appreciate him, you must first of all become mysticised. It is not everybody who can arrive at that consummation; but, if to be mystified would do as well, perhaps even the dedicatory poem would be in many cases sufficient preparation.

A reproduction of *Bewick's Select Fables*, with Bewick's original wood engravings (Bickers and Son), revives some of our most agreeable recollections. The preface, by Mr. Edwin Pearson, supplies authentic particulars of the history of these designs and their publication nearly a hundred years ago; but Mr. Pearson is preparing a more complete treatise on the subject of Bewick's early works in association with Oliver Goldsmith. The present volume contains, besides a Life of Aesop and an Essay upon Fable, by Goldsmith, reprinted from T. Saint's Newcastle edition of 1784; three series of fables; the first in prose, chosen out of Dodley's collection; the second with an accompaniment of reflections in prose and verse; the third, fables told in verse. Nearly every page is adorned with Bewick's charming little designs, so quaint and so characteristic, which one likes better than more ambitious specimens of the graphic art.

Comic illustrated books will be sure to find favour with some people; and *The Dole of Tichborne*, by Lord Nugent, with laughable designs by V. H. D., hits the public attention with a family name which has lately been much before the world. Its topic is the curious old story, frequently mentioned in the newspapers, of Dame Mabella Tichborne, in the reign of Henry II., and her request, when dying, that her husband would grant the annual rent of so much land as she could walk or creep about for a perpetual gift of yearly alms to the poor. Lord Nugent's ballad verses, imitative of old English language, are not deficient in humour, and the pencil of V. H. D. has a tickling point. Miss Florence Claxton's set of satirical designs, representing *The Adventures of a Woman in Search of Her Rights* (Grapho-typing Company), shows her usual liveliness of spirit and

vigour of hand. She hits very hard, but her strokes are not wholly undeserved.

Eleven representations of certain interesting aspects of life are sketched by pen, not unaided by pencil, in a volume entitled *Past and Present; or, Social and Religious Life in the North*, by H. G. Reid (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas). "Careful research and intimate personal observation" are said (and there is no reason to gainsay what is said) to have been brought to bear upon what has been written; and, though "most of the parts appeared, as they were produced, wherever a congenial medium was found," the whole makes up a volume of contents which, if they have never been read, are worthy to be; and, if they have, to be read again.

This is not, if any be, the place to enter into religious controversy; but there can be no harm in just mentioning a work called *Seven Homilies on Ethical Inspiration*, by the Rev. Joseph Taylor Goodsir, F.R.S.E. (Williams and Norgate), and in letting the author himself explain that "the object of the work, then, is to substantiate Catholic History in behalf of Revelation against rationalising mythologers like Professor Max Müller, and rationalising theologians like the Rev. Mr. Baring-Gould." It may be added that there is quite an appalling array of learning, and that traditions are diligently ransacked, whether they have reference to Abraham or to a Choctaw Indian.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. Samuel Philp, boatman in H.M. coastguard at Bude, Cornwall, in acknowledgment of his meritorious services on the occasion of the Bude life-boat rendering assistance to the distressed yacht *Hattie*, of Cromer. Rewards to the amount of £298 were also granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for going out on service during the past month, in which period the life-boats had been the means of saving 138 lives, besides rescuing four vessels from destruction. Various other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments to the amount of £1500 were likewise ordered to be made on the life-boat establishments. Contributions were announced as having been sent to the society from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Mark-lane, and other places; and amongst them were £157 13s. from the Customs life-boat fund, through William Wybrow, Esq.; and £35 11s. 6d. realised from an amateur dramatic entertainment given at St. James's Hall, Langham-place, on Dec. 18, by members of the Fore-street Elocutionary Society. The late Mrs. Harriet Baker, of Stutton, had left the institution a legacy of £100. New life-boats were ordered to be sent to Tynemouth, Northumberland; Whitby, Yorkshire; and Pakefield, Suffolk—the first-named boat being appropriated to the Ancient Order of Foresters, and named *The Forester*. A report was read from Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on his recent visits to the coast. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Thomas Chapman, Esq., and to Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., for their able conduct in the chair at the meetings of the institution during the past year.

During the past year 658 lives were rescued by the life-boats of the Royal National Institution, in addition to thirty-one vessels saved from destruction. During the same period the Life-Boat Institution granted rewards for saving 230 lives by fishing and other boats, making a total of 888 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, the institution has contributed from its formation to the saving of 20,752 shipwrecked persons, for which services 915 gold and silver medals and £36,673 in money have been given as rewards. Contributions are received for the Life-Boat Institution by all the London and country bankers; and by its secretary, Richard Lewis, Esq., at 14, John-street, Adelphi.

On Monday Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, the members for Oxford, were entertained at dinner in the Town-hall by the members of the Ancient Order of Druids, who annually celebrate the anniversary of their lodge by a semi-political banquet. Mr. Charles Cox (Noble Arch) presided.

A few weeks ago it was stated that Mr. George Moore had founded a scholarship of the value of £80 per annum in connection with the Commercial Travellers' Schools at Pinner. Mr. George Stockdale, chairman of the board of management, has since presented the institution with a second scholarship, or, in other words, with £2000.

The official depositions made in the case of the wreck of the Delaware off Scilly state that a tremendous sea took away the captain and half the crew before the ship went down. The captain was on the starboard side bridge; the crew had occupied the lifebuoys; the bridge was crushed in, and the buoys could not be held, those holdin' them being washed out. Four bodies have been recovered, but not that of the captain.

The *Daily News* states that a new arrangement has been made by the Treasury with regard to the remuneration of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. Mr. Jessel will receive a salary of £6000 per annum for the performance of his official duties; and, in cases in which he is actually engaged by the Crown to plead before the Courts, the usual professional fees will be paid. Sir J. D. Coleridge, the Attorney-General, will continue to receive the present emoluments of the post; but his successor will be paid a salary of £7000 per annum.

The fourteenth drawing of the Manchester Art-Union took place, last Saturday, in the lecture theatre of the Royal Institution. The Mayor (W. Booth, Esq.) presided. The Mayor, in a brief opening address, said it was satisfactory to know that the number of subscribers to the union exceeded those of 1870 by about 800. The exhibition of paintings which was about to close was fully equal to, if it did not exceed, the average of former years. Mr. G. Fox had done a great public service by lending a number of very valuable pictures.

The revenue returns for the quarter and for the year ended Dec. 31, 1871, show an increase of nearly a million over the corresponding periods of 1870, the amounts being for the quarters £16,854,097 and £15,929,182, and for the years £72,209,111 and £71,268,955. There was an increase in the quarter, as compared with the Christmas quarter of 1870, of £211,000 from customs, of £206,000 from excise, of £225,000 from stamps, of £14,000 from taxes, of £201,000 from property tax, of £1000 from Crown lands, and of £108,915 from miscellaneous receipts. The only decrease was £42,000 in the Post Office. Comparing the entire year with 1870 there was a net increase of £940,156, arising principally from excise, stamps, and miscellaneous. There was, however, a falling off of more than three quarters of a million in property tax, and of £633,000 in taxes; but the principal items are satisfactory, as showing an improved condition of trade and commerce.

CHES.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Right Hon. Thomas Browne, third Earl of Kenmare, Viscount and Baron Castlerosse in the Peerage of Ireland, Baron Kenmare of Killarney in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, died, on the 21th ult., at his residence in Eaton-place. His Lordship was the descendant of the ancient family of Browne, of Hospital, in the county of



SIR J. E. G. BAYLEY, BART.

Sir John Edward George Bayley, second Baronet, of Updown House, Kent, who died on the 23rd ult., at Stanhope Lodge, Kensington-gore, was born Dec. 23, 1794, the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, the eminent Judge (who was created a Baronet on his retirement from the Exchequer in 1834), and Elizabeth, his wife, youngest daughter of John Markett, Esq., of Meopham Court Lodge. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, and went the Northern Circuit. He married, first, June 27, 1822, Charlotte Murry, daughter of John Minet Fector, Esq., and secondly, Aug. 18, 1855, Selina, daughter of Colonel Marley. Both wives are dead. By the first only he leaves two sons. Sir



ARCHDEACON PRATT.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CAMPBELL.

MAJOR WILSON.

PROFESSOR BLYTH.

The *Gazette* contains a list of War Office promotions which fills several columns.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. R.—We shall be glad to receive the Tours mentioned.
B. R.—We do not remember to have ever met with a Knight's Tour possessing the numerical properties you require.

N. HUNTER, Esq., ROY.—Are you not aware that a player, on advancing a Pawn to the adverse Royal file, may take the King's superior piece or choose except a King?
J. S. E., Wakefield.—We are obliged by the trouble taken, but Knigh's Tours, to be of any service, should be accompanied by the geometrical and numerical solutions. In these respects your Tours are deficient, and the verses are by no means adapted for familiar reading.

F. GARDINER.—It shall have early attention. We have not forgotten your previous contribution, but have been too much pressed for space to make use of it.
F. B. PLYMOUTH.—Received with thanks.

H. DOVEY, Esq., London.—Be good enough to refer to the notice above to "J. S. E."
W. T. P.—The first move is good; beyond that, Problem No. 20 is less pleasing than your compositions usually are.

T. M. J.—Is too similar to Howard's, which defect, mate can be given at the third move by
3. R. to K7th without Knighting the Pawn.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1451 has been received, since the publication of our former list, from R. D. T.—Charles J. Lalor—J. W., Canterbury—Stafford McGregor—A. Z.—Daniel—M. Muckinloch—J. H. B.—Henricus—M. P.—Iodovic—B. C. W.—H. N.—Fanny—Magnus—B. W.—R. N. E.—Miguel—M. Philz—Beatrice—H. L. E.—Blanclyre—E. H. H.—Rawdon—Hopshire—Barney—Buskin—Anna—M. M. Jurr.

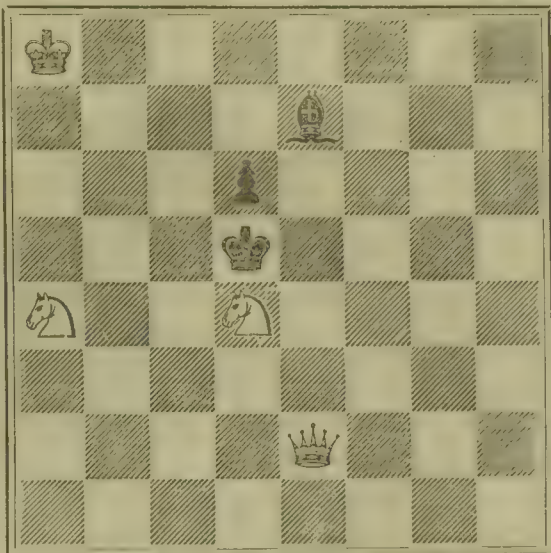
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1452 has reached us from M. M. A., O., Dublin—Omaga—M. H. Morehouse—Emile Frau, de Lyons—T. W. Nowora—City Bank—A. Wood—Doolan, de Bruges—E. H. F.—R. D. T.—G. S. B.—Wm. Feltrup—W. G. H.—C. T. T.—T. Macpherson—Edmund—Henry—G. W. Lord—E. W. Leach—W. Weiklich—Deroven—K. K. Dobson—Maxwell—and Alice—H. M.—Nauticus—Ebony—F. H. Mona—A. P. C. Kap—Keith and Kata—I. W., Canterbury—J. Sowden—H. B.—Mercator—L. S. D. T. Figgins—Hermes—Harrovian—S. T. B.—G. F.—S. P. Q. W. B. de Bruges—Walsey—Fidelio—Abacus—C. W. F.—H. Hebron—Viator—Box and Cox—Try—Again—H. Scargill.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. VII. has been received, since the publication of our former list, from A. O., Dublin—Edward Mason, of Thirk—Bobby—I. N. F.—W. Peters—Sigma—Doon'an, de Bruges—M. D.—Sparkes H. Williams—H. Hyndman—E. S. A.—Powerscourt—R. A. W.—A. German—H. Doveiton, R. E.—H. D.—B. N. C.—Kappa—F. B. Carter—L. R. M.—L. Eaton-square—D.—Jones and Fowler—E. E.—G. M. Starr—Ban-lace—Crashaw—J. D. G. M.—Knishie—Charles—Baker—John—Murphy—G. G. G.—A. M. F. and J. P. Guernon—Rez—H. S. C. H.—New Year—Sally—B. K. E.—Sam—Geordie—L. D. B.—Big Ben—Calthrop—E. G. D.—Reindeer—Terry—Yugur—Umger—Sydra—Dun—Magnus—H. B. C.—A. Fred—Edy—N. H. B.—E. H. G.—O. P. T.—Annetta—From T. A. Hind—Mathematics—C. W. Holdich—and Carfax perfect solutions, geometrical and numerical, as well as syllabic, have been received.

PROBLEM No. 1454

BY Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Handicap Tournament has been arranged by the indefatigable committee of the "City of London Chess Club," and is now in full swing. The entries number twenty-four combatants on each side, and comprise some of the best players in the metropolis. The following partie is one of the opening games. It was played between Mr. POTTER and Mr. A. B. BAXTER, the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th		20. Kt to Q B 5th	B takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	(ch)	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	21. Kt P takes B	
4. P to K 5th	B to K B 4th	White's last two moves have served only to render the position of his opponent's King still more impregnable.	
5. B to Q Kt 5th	P to K 3rd	21.	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
6. Castles	B to K 2nd	22. P takes P	P takes P (ch)
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 4th	23. K to R sq	Q to K R 2nd
This is unusual, but it certainly merits attention.		1fr3.	B to K B 6th
8. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K R 3rd	24. P takes B	R takes P (ch)
9. B takes K Kt	R takes B	23. K to K 2nd, and White can e. cap.	
10. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd	24. R to K B sq	Q R to K R sq
11. Kt to K 2d	B to K B 2nd	25. R to K B 6th	R takes it
12. P to K R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	Good! But we should have preferred B to K B 6th; for suppose—	
13. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	23	R to K B 6th
14. P to Q B 3rd	K to Q 2nd	24. R takes B	R takes P (ch)
Black's King is now as securely housed as if he had castled: with this additional advantage, that he can bring his Rooks to bear upon the enemy on either wing.		27. P takes R	Q takes P (ch), and mates next move.
15. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th	26. P takes R	B to K B 6th
16. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 5th	27. K to Kt sq	Q to K 5th
17. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt sq	28. Q to Q 2nd	Q takes Kt
18. K to R 2nd	P to K R 5th	29. Q takes Q	B takes Q
19. R to K Kt sq	B to K R 4th	30. R to K sq	R to Q Kt sq
A subtle move, and a very difficult one to parry.		31. P to K B 4th	K to K sq
		32. P to R 5th	K to B 2nd, and White resigned.
		26.	Q takes R
		27. K to Kt sq	Q to K 6th (ch), and mates next move.

CHIESS AT CARDIFF.

A pretty little Game between Mr. FEDDEN and Dr. F—, the former giving his Q Knight.—(Remove Black's Q Kt from the Board.)

1. BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Dr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Dr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt to R 2nd,	Q to Q 2nd
2. P to K 3 4th	P takes P	taking P	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	12. P to K 5th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	13. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	14. B to Q R 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq
6. Castles	P to K R 3rd	15. Q R to Q sq	B to Q 2nd
7. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd
8. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P	17. B to K 6th	B takes B
		18. P takes B (dis. ch)	K to K sq

This error laid the foundation of his after world's fame.

9. B takes B P (ch)	K to K 2nd		
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If he had added to his previous mistake the capture of the Bi-hop, he would have been mated without shoving time allowed.

10. Q to K sq		19. R to K B 7th	B to K B 3rd
		20. B takes Kt	B takes B
		21. Q takes P	B to Q 3rd
		22. R ta es B	P takes R
		23. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch),	

A very clever move.

10.	P takes P (ch)		
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and mate next move.

BERMONDSEY CHESS CLUB V. GREENWICH CHESS CLUB.—A match between the above clubs has just been brought to a close, and resulted in a victory for the former, who scored eight games to their opponents' four. A considerable amount of interest was excited by this contest from the fact of its being the deciding battle of four contests between these clubs. Of these Bermondsey has now won two games, Greenwich one, and one was drawn. The following is the score of the last match:—

BERMONDSEY.

	1st Game.	2d Game.	Total.		1st Game.	2d Game.	Total.
1. Beardsell..	1	.. drawn	.. 1	1. Latter ..	0	.. drawn	.. 0
2. Dudge ..	0	.. 0	.. 0	2. Morris ..	0	.. 1	.. 1
3. Salway ..	0	.. 1	.. 1	3. Forrest ..	1	.. 0	.. 1
4. Holeman..	drawn	.. 1	.. 1	4. Crow ..	drawn	.. 0	.. 0
5. Monk ..	1	.. 0	.. 1	5. Card ..	0	.. 1	.. 1
6. Dawkins.. 1	.. 1	6. Pettett ..	1	.. 0	.. 1
7. Prior ..	1	.. 1	.. 2	7. Raymond	0	.. 0	.. 0
			3				4

The will of Don Ysideo Beistegin, of Faenbaya, Mexico, was proved in London under £50,000 personalty in England.

The will of Captain Henry James Ramsden, Esq., J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, who died at his residence, Oxton Hall, Tadcaster, Oct. 19 last, aged seventy-one, was proved in London, on the 15th ult., under £70,000 personality. The executors are his relict, the Hon. Frederica Selina, daughter of the first Lord Ellenborough Lord Chief Justice of England; the Hon. Henry Spencer Law (testator's brother-in-law), and Charles Ramsden, Esq. (testator's brother). The will is dated April 5, 1863, with two codicils, 1864 and 1871. By the will of his father, the late John Ramsden, Bart., the dividends arising from the sum of £150,000 Three per Cent Consols was left to the testator's mother, and after her decease the interest of £25,000 to testator for his life; this he has divided into three parts—one to his wife, one to his daughters, and one to his sons (excluding the eldest surviving). The testator bequeaths a sum of £56,000, Three and a Half per Cent Reduced Bank Annuities, one third of the dividends to his wife for her life and the principal to his children. He bequeaths all the jewels to his wife, also the plate; the latter, after her decease, to his eldest son; to each of his daughters £3000, except where previously received; to each of his executors, £100. He leaves an annuity of £30 to Mary Groom, formerly governess to his children. The residue of his personal estate he leaves between his sons equally. The furniture and effects at Oxton Hall he leaves to such one of his sons or grandson as shall first become entitled in possession to the Oxton estate, as well as the property under the will of his late sister-in-law, Lady Annabella Ramsden.

The will of the Very Rev. Daniel Rock, D.D., who died, Nov. 28 last, at his residence, 17, Essex Villas, Kensington, aged seventy-three, was proved, in London, on the 28th ult., under £3000 personalty, the executors being the Right Rev. James Danell, D.D., of St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, Roman Catholic Bishop, and the Very Rev. Canon John Crookall, D.D. and Grand Vicar. The will is dated Oct. 11 last. He has left numerous specific bequests to friends; amongst them is the Marchioness of Londonderry, to whom he bequeaths a small figure of Pope Pius IX. To each of his servants he has left liberal legacies in addition to one year's wages and mourning. He appoints his executors residuary legatees.

The will of Thomas Fisher Esq., of Norman House, Buxton, Derby, was proved at Derby under £80,000 personalty, by which he has left the following charitable bequests:—To the Sheffield General Infirmary, Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary, Wesleyan Foreign and Home Missions, each £100; and £50 to both the Boys' and Girls' Charity Schools in Sheffield.

The will of Robert Atton, Esq., of Taunton, St. James, Somerset, dated August, 1871, was proved at Taunton under £7000, and contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Life-Boat Institution £8 0 to be applied in placing a life-boat on some part of the Devonshire coast; to the West of England Institution for the Blind, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Exeter, and the Cancer Hospital, each £500; and to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital a share in the residue of his property.

The will of Maria Dowager Lady Dalryell, relict of Sir William Cunningham Cavendish Dalryell, Bart., R.N., Commander of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, was proved in London, on Nov. 17 last, under £12,000; and that of Dame Emma Jane Lucretia East under £1000 personality in England.

The wills of the under-mentioned have been recently proved, namely:—Henry Atwell Smith, Esq., of Warleigh House, Southsea, under £18,000; John Ormerod, Esq., of Littley Court, Hereford, £14,000; Edward Lewis, Glamorgan bank manager, £12,000; and the Rev. James Hoby, D.D., of Caterham, Surrey Dissenting minister, under £50,000.

SIR JAMES MURRAY, M.D.

This well-known physician, whose portrait we give on the following page, died recently, at the advanced age of eighty-three. His name is more identified in this country with his "fluid magnesia" than for other claims he had to distinction as a writer or a physician. But Sir James Murray had such claims. For many years he performed the duties of Inspector of Anatomy for Ireland, with considerable tact and ability. When Lord Anglesea was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Murray was his physician, and was knighted in consequence of his position, and of "eminent services" rendered to his Excellency. He was educated in Dublin, and was formerly in the Army. He was ordinary Fellow of some and honorary Fellow of several learned and scientific societies. He was an able chemist, and devoted most of his time to chemical study. He published amongst other works, essays on the "Air-Pump," on a "New Method of Restoring Suspended Animation," on "Magnesia," "Specific Gravity," "Atomic Changes," and several articles on magnesia. It is remarkable that these contributions to the materia medica and therapeutics in relation to magnesia were published upwards of sixty years ago, and that he should, a quarter of a century after, patent a "fluid magnesia," by which he obtained reputation. Sir James was of herculean frame and strength, and up to within a short time of his death maintained his wonted spirits and vigour. The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. T. Cranfield, of Grafton-street, Dublin.

ST. MICHAEL'S, PIMLICO.

The large and handsome new buildings of St. Michael's National Schools have been erected to replace those in Highbury Street West, which were taken, six years ago, by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. They consist of spacious and well-ventilated rooms for boys, girls, and infants, with classrooms attached to each, and with all the appliances of a first-rate school according to the requirements of Government. There are also detached houses for the master and for the two mistresses. The schools are calculated to accommodate 700 children. They were erected at a cost of £10,000 (exclusive of the valuable freehold site), after the design of Mr. Cundy. The site was obtained from the Marquis of Westminster, who generously granted the freehold. It is entirely detached and open on all sides—an advantage of which the architect has availed himself to produce an imposing elevation without sacrificing the convenience of the internal arrangements to mere external effect. The building was formally opened in July, under the presidency of the Marquis of Westminster. The Archbishop of York, Lord Mahon, and other persons of rank took part in the proceedings, which concluded with an entertainment given to the children, numbering 790, now in attendance at the schools.

The Hayton, Prescott, and St. Helen branch of the London and North-Western Railway was opened on Monday. The branch forms the last link of a new direct route from Liverpool to Scotland.



THE LATE SIR JAMES MURRAY, M.D.

ST. BARNABAS, ROTHERHITHE.

This new church, situated in Plough-road, has been built to supply the spiritual needs of a very poor district, which has sprung up within the last ten or fifteen years in that portion of the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, bordering on Deptford. The district is inhabited chiefly by the workmen employed in the timber docks, wharves, saw-mills, and factories of the neighbourhood. The scheme for building a church, schools, and parsonage-house for this district was designed by the late Rector of Rotherhithe, the

Rev. Edward Blick, and is being carried on by his successor, the Rev. E. Josselyn Beck. The buildings are on a site partly given by Mrs. Ram, on her own estate; but Field Marshal Sir William Gomm, G.C.B., who is lord of the manor of Rotherhithe, has given the sum of £1500; he has also presented the communion plate, and Lady Gomm has given the font. The architect is Mr. Butterfield. The church is closely surrounded by houses and yards. It is built of brick, with stone windows, in a very substantial manner, with a view to avoiding future repairs. The interior is of red and white brick and stone,

carefully relieved, with but a small amount of plaster. The general effect is grave and religious. The contract for building the church is £4000. The first Incumbent is the Rev. R. Tomlinson, late Curate-in-charge of Lutterworth, Leicestershire. On a site in Plough-road, not far distant from the church, new national schools will shortly be built, to be called after the munificent helper of this and many other good works in the parish of Rotherhithe, "The Gomm Schools." The addition of a parsonage-house would complete the scheme.



ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOLS, PIMLICO.



ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, ROTHERHITHE.



A DOMESTIC DRAMA.

"The following extract from a letter written by a young lady, one of the audience on occasion of the performance depicted on the preceding page, will explain the nature of the achievement as clearly as could be expected:—

"But the dear old thing—I mean papa—gave way at last, which was very right of him, and at the same time helpful of his peace of mind, which we had rather disturbed. He only made the condition that the library should not be 'knocked about,' as he called it, and we easily granted him those humble terms, which meant anything or nothing. Then we began our rehearsals. But I must tell you, in the first place, that neither Henry nor Francis would hear of playing anybody's drama but one of their own composition; and papa said that they were quite right, because he did not believe that any of us could act at all, and it was wise not to challenge comparisons. The boys wrote their play, quarrelling over it in the most dreadful manner; for Henry wanted all sorts of sensation effects, and Francis, who is sentimental just now, for a reason, wanted long love scenes and cruel guardians. However, they came to some sort of compromise, especially as papa distinctly declared against a scene of a house on fire, which Henry wanted to get up; and indeed he had collected a great quantity of waste paper, which he proposed to sprinkle with turpentine and set fire to. Of course we should have had the house down. However, Henry would not give up a military execution, for which he had borrowed two great revolving pistols; but he graciously agreed that the prisoner should be shot behind the scenes. How many beautiful speeches poor dear Francis had to cut out I am afraid to say, but I know that he considers himself the victim of a dreadful wrong. What the play was exactly about I can hardly tell you, only the time selected was that of the Puritans—chiefly, I believe, because Henry thinks that he can speak through his nose in a way which illustrates the exact manner of the clergymen of that period. I would not have a part, dear, because somebody of our acquaintance disdains to see girls exhibiting themselves as actresses before a room full of people; and I think that he is quite right—though, without vanity, I could have played the part a good deal better than *Jemima Travers*. But what do you think of masculine consistency? Papa came to rehearsal one night, and took such compassion on the poor boys, who had made a very rickety kind of stage with tressels and boards, and who pleaded that they had done this to prevent hurt to the room, that next day he ordered in carpenters, and they made a most capital theatre. Also he sent up lamps and scenes from one of the theatrical shops, and so threw himself into the business that, when Henry proposed to give up to him the character of the cruel father, he actually took it, after very little pretence that he did not want to make an old goose of himself. From that moment all went well, and the way he kept them all to rehearsals was quite wonderful. Finding how interested he got, mamma said, very cleverly, that it was a pity to waste so much pains on so small an audience as we had intended to have, and so we asked about fifty more, and had the most beautiful supper. Wasn't it thoughtful of her? Well, dear, everything went pretty well, only the two authors quarrelled at every rehearsal, insisting on altering one another's language, and putting in or cutting out; and whenever one proposed anything the other called him an idiot. At last papa took the matter into his own hands, revised the play, and declared that not another word should be interfered with. We had the room very full on the night. The little ones were put in front, and they behaved very well, except Alice, whose persistent declarations that she 'would go up there and stand by Franky' caused some trouble. Everybody was well up in the words; but it was funny to see the contrast between the ease and spirit of the last rehearsal and the nervousness of the real performance. Frank's legs knocked together, and Henry laid wrong accents, and seemed to be reciting a lesson he did not very well know. As for *Jemima Travers*, if her brains were equal to her audacity, she might make rather a good actress; but she made sad work with Frank's poetical passages, and was laughing when she should have been most impressive. I did not think that she looked very well; but she has not the least taste in colours, as you know, and her complexion will not bear too much light upon it. Still, if she had not been so awkward with her hands, and had understood the character a little, she would not have been so bad. Her best scene was one in which she had to implore papa to spare the life of her lover, whom papa had just ordered a soldier to shoot; and here she made such an impression on Walter Doring, who played papa's friend, that he quite forgot his words, and made Henry, who was a Secretary, so angry, that he called him a muf—'aside,' of course; and they had quite a scene afterwards, much better than the acted one. I believe that *Jemima* rejoiced in being the cause of a quarrel, but anyone could have made an effect with such good strong words, to which she did very little justice, really. I told you that Henry would have the execution, but Frank would not hear of an unhappy ending; so, when all the twelve barrels of the pistols had been let off in the passage, and everybody had screamed, and the place smelt of suffocating powder-smoke, it was discovered that the faithful Secretary had taken out the bullets (is not this borrowed from something Fechter used to play?)—and so the lover was saved, and *Jemima* made happy, which she showed in a ridiculous manner, laughing when grateful tears would have been more natural. The person I have mentioned told me that he had never seen so little aptitude—I think that was the word—in an educated girl; but then what education has *Jemima* had? I was not pleased with the way he complimented her afterwards. I do not say that he said anything exactly untrue; but he led her to believe that he admired her, and this is a sort of deceit which I cannot approve, especially in her case. Everybody agreed to say that all had gone off splendidly, and the authors and actors were awfully praised in speeches after supper, but I quite agree with the opinion that for a young lady."

The rest of the letter has accidentally been torn off.

"THE CHAPEAU DE PAILLE."

The following account of this celebrated picture, which, with the rest of the Peel Collection, has lately been added to the National Gallery, is that furnished by Dr. Waagen; and we give it because it comprises the known facts relating to the picture, as well as some traditions hitherto received, but of more doubtful authenticity:—"This far-famed picture represents a young lady of the family of Lunden, in Antwerp, half length. A black Spanish beaver hat, ornamented with black and white feathers, casts a shadow over the face, which, however, from the full sunshine in which the picture was painted, is very light in tone, and has given Rubens an opportunity of showing in the highest degree his skill in chiaroscuro. From this hat the picture was formerly known in Belgium by the name of 'Het Spanisch Hoedje,' which in very recent times has been corrupted into the unsuitable denomination of 'Chapeau de Paille.' The cast shadows and light local tones, the knowledge displayed in the treatment of the sunny reflections, and the exquisite transparency and truth with which this youthful

and beautiful head is rounded, produce an effect of which, without having seen the picture, it is impossible to form an idea. Here we must confess that Rubens is the painter of light par excellence. The head is painted so con amore, the expression has so much life and fascination, that I willingly believe the tradition that Rubens fell in love with the young lady while painting her picture. The effect is heightened by the blue sky partially covered with thin clouds, against which the head is relieved. The black velvet stomacher, with the scarlet sleeves, and the arms crossed in an easy position, are most masterly, and rather more broadly treated, as well as the bosom (*sic*), in which, as is usually the case with Rubens, he has been the least successful. The picture is painted on panel, 2 ft. 7 in. high and 1 ft. 10 in. wide. Rubens is said to have valued it so highly that he never would part with it. Accordingly, we find it No. 122 of the catalogue of the pictures left by him. After the death of the widow of Rubens it came into the possession of the Lunden family, with whose heirs it remained till one of them—a M. van Haveren—resolved, in the year 1817, to sell it for 60,000 francs. In order to preserve it to his country, M. Stiers d'Artselver, one of his heirs, took it at that price; but on his death, in 1822, it was sold by auction at Antwerp, on July 29. The crowd that attended this auction, and the enthusiasm which the picture excited when it was publicly shown, were extraordinary. It was at length knocked down to M. Nieuwenhuys, sen., at the price of 35,970 Dutch florins, which, with the auction duty, make about £3900. M. Nieuwenhuys had purchased it in partnership with Messrs. Foster and Smith, two English picture-dealers. The latter offered it in vain to King George IV.; and in March, 1824, it was exhibited in Mr. Stanley's rooms, Old Bond-street, where nearly 20,000 persons viewed it with admiration. In the course of the same year it was at length purchased by Sir Robert Peel. He is said to have given £3500 for it, probably the highest sum ever paid for a [barely] half-length portrait; at all events this cannot be far from the truth, as the dealers must have had some profit."

To the facts here adduced we may add that it is stated on the best authority that a well-known collector offered £5000 for the picture; but the offer was declined because the proprietor, the present Sir Robert, preferred not to separate it from the rest of his collection. Accepting the glowing account of the late German critic as given in good faith, though by a fallible oracle, we can only say that no picture has been more fortunately invested with a cloud of romance. The general opinion, with which we entirely coincide, now is, that the picture has been greatly over-rated. The Doctor's praise respecting the chiaroscuro may be—nay, is—well merited, but the countenance certainly lacks the highest beauty of form and expression; the eyes do not match or fix the spectator by their "fascination;" the neck is clumsy and ill-drawn; the bosom (where the Doctor admits Rubens has been least successful) is coarse and anatomically distorted. The Doctor is obviously wrong, also, in saying that "Chapeau de Paille" is a corruption of the Flemish title; it is simply a corruption of the French title of the Spanish beaver—chapeau de poil. The traditional story of Rubens having fallen in love with his fair sitter and retaining the portrait till his death on that account, is highly apocryphal, and is hardly probable when we recollect that the painter, in middle life, married a second wife, a girl of sixteen, of surpassing beauty. Some, indeed, have regarded the picture as a portrait of this second wife, whom Rubens so often painted. If the picture was a portrait of a young lady of the Lunden family, how came it that the painter retained it? When, however, it came into the possession of that family, the story may have taken shape from some misconception or vague fancy, or been a pure invention.

FINE ARTS.

The Duke of Edinburgh has lent for public exhibition specimens of the collections of objects of science and art which he made in his cruise round the world in H.M.S. *Galatea*, in the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. They will be illustrated by paintings of the scenes of places touched at, by Mr. Oswald Brierly and Mr. Nicholas Chevalier. It is expected that they will be arranged for public inspection in the north court of the South Kensington Museum towards the end of January.

The first number of "London: A Pilgrimage," with Illustrations by Gustave Doré and letterpress by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold (Grant and Co., London), lies before us, and, as was almost certain to happen, proves to be in essential respects a comparative failure. Some of our readers may remember the ridiculous fiasco made by Gavarni, the famous French caricaturist, when he came to England and attempted to caricature the English. His figures were utterly unlike any class or individuals among us, and his satire lacked all point or application whatever. A somewhat similar mistake has been made in the present instance, though the aim is not satirical but melodramatic. M. Doré is too confirmed a mannerist and idealist; he has too exclusive a relish for the sensational; he indulges too licentiously in the grotesque; his range of sympathy (though various within certain limits) is much too narrow to allow of his representing London truly, either as it is or as it was. The narrow range of M. Doré's imagination—or, at all events, the absence of archaeological propriety—was shown in his entirely inapt illustration of Tennyson's "Idylls;" but here the meagreness and inexactitude of his knowledge and observation are still more obvious. For instance, the architecture of Old London in the Whittington plate and the Old London Bridge is as unlike the real thing as the sketch of the modern bridge or the Houses of Parliament. Then, no such rigging was ever seen of a barge as in the hay-boats on the Thames. Again, the figures in the night scene at the docks and the night refuge exist only in the artist's imagination. Mr. Jerrold's text was plainly intended to be highly effective; but it is painfully spasmodic, and often lands him in an absurd anti-climax. The "get-up" of the part is perfect; there are some beautiful examples of the wood-engraver's art, and, setting aside the falsity of the representation, some very artistic effects of light and shade.

The publications which the Art-Union of London offer to each guinea subscriber for the present year are among the most praiseworthy and covetable it has ever issued. These consist of no less than eight plates after coast-scenes by David Cox, Copley Fielding, and Samuel Prout, engraved in line by E. P. Brandard, Charles Cousen, and A. Willmore. All the plates are excellent, and the thanks of art-lovers are due to the society for its encouragement of the purest form of engraving.

Some good examples of permanent photographic reproduction by the Woodbury process, which yields to none in the perfection of its results, have just been published, by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., in a shilling part, the first of a series, under the title of "The Picture Gallery." With a selection of less trivial and worthy originals, the publication should be well received by the public.

Another permanent photographic process, that of the Autotype Company (Rathbone-place), has been employed for the reproduction of a series of studies and drawings of the great masters, for the use of students, commencing with studies of the hand. Here, again, a few of the examples are neither admirable nor suited for students; yet, as a whole, the work may be made extremely useful and valuable.

M. Huard, the painter of the picture, "The Anniversary," which we engraved last week, is not, as was then stated, an artist of Spanish extraction. He is a son of a Belgian artist who has contributed many sketches to this Journal.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CLOUDS, RAIN, SNOW, AND ICE.

Professor Tyndall, in his second lecture on Ice, Water, Vapour, and Air, given on Saturday last, resumed his experimental illustrations of the way in which various atmospheric phenomena are produced. After again proving that it is the non-luminous rays of the sun which form vapour and melt glaciers, and which are thus the ultimate source of our rivers, he proceeded to show the effect of heat upon air, and proved the greatly increased lightness of air by the exhibition of the rising currents from a gas-flame, and the ascension of a fire-balloon. He then stated that within the limits of the tropics the vertical sunbeams strike the land, which heats the air in contact with it, and thereby causes it to ascend; and that in like manner the surface of the ocean is warmed, and evaporation produced, by the sun, and the heated air ascends mingled with a quantity of aqueous vapour. He then showed the great expansibility of air by the air-pump—a shrivelled bladder being distended almost to bursting when the receiver was exhausted. By means of the thermo-electric pile, with its index showing very slight variations of temperature, the Professor then proved that air is chilled when expanded and heated when compressed. Applying these facts to nature, he stated that in tropical regions ascending currents are established from both sea and land, which at a certain elevation divide and flow northward and southward, forming the trade-winds; and that in like manner the surface of the ocean is warmed, and evaporation produced, by the sun, and the heated air ascends mingled with a quantity of aqueous vapour. He then showed the great expansibility of air by the air-pump—a shrivelled bladder being distended almost to bursting when the receiver was exhausted. 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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Inns of Court Rifles will proceed to Wimbledon for a field-day on Tuesday next.

A series of lectures specially addressed to officers of the volunteer force will be held in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution next month.

The British Museum was, on Monday, closed for the purpose of being cleaned and making additions to its collections. It will be reopened to the public on Monday next.

Two new stations were opened on the Tottenham and Hampstead junction of the Midland Railway on Monday. Junction-road and Hornsey-road are the names of the stations.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will take place at St. James's Hall on Thursday next.

A public meeting, convened by the committee of the Victoria Park Preservation Society, was held, on Wednesday, in the Townhall, Hackney. Mr. C. Reed, M.P., presided.

A competitive examination of candidates for the naval medical service will take place at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, on Feb. 12 next, and following days.

Mr. Nelson Lee, for so many years manager of the City of London Theatre, and author of countless pantomimes, died somewhat suddenly on Tuesday.

We are desired to state that the sum bequeathed by the late Mrs. S. H. Robinson to the Royal Free Hospital was not £3600, as was stated in this paper, but £2000; and that the hospital, after the duty had been paid, received only £1800.

The Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday entered upon its fifty-fifth year. The numbers of the several classes now composing the institution are 14 honorary members, 732 members, 1067 associates, and 217 students—together 2030, being an effective increase of 94.

The Commissioners are desirous of obtaining for this year's Exhibition at Kensington specimens of the newspapers and periodicals published in all parts of the world during the months of January or February, 1872. They should be forwarded to the Exhibition as soon as possible.

At a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, on Tuesday—Mr. S. Birch, LL.D., in the chair—a paper entitled "Hebraeo-Egyptian, in Hebrew-Egyptian Analogies," contributed by M. François Chabas, and translated for the society by Mr. E. R. Hodges, was read by the translator.

A lecture was delivered, on Wednesday, at the national school-room, George-street, Lambeth, by Miss Matilde Blind, on "The Desirability of Removing the Political Disabilities of Women," under the auspices of the London National Society for Woman Suffrage. The chair was occupied by Professor Hunter, of the London University.

The number of paupers in the metropolitan workhouses last week was 35,319, and 89,107 received outdoor relief—making a total of 124,426. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1870, 1869, and 1868, this was a decrease respectively of 22,739, 28,477, and 19,277. The vagrants relieved numbered 768, of whom 623 were men, 118 women, and 27 children under sixteen.

The annual meeting of the Pastors' College, in connection with the Surrey Tabernacle, was held in that building, on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Spurgeon delivered an address descriptive of his experiences during his recent visit to Nice, Genoa, and Rome. He drew together an immense audience. His lecture was illustrated by dissolving views "painted expressly from photographs sent home during his journey."

The report of the inspectors appointed to inquire into the condition of the Smallpox Hospital at Hampstead has been issued. They find nothing whatever in any one of the seven charges as matter for reprehension, and declare their opinion that seldom have accusations so general in character, so wide in their scope, and so seriously arousing public anxiety, been based upon such slight and insufficient grounds.

A notice to parents is being distributed through the metropolis by the school board. It sets out that the school board is empowered to require that all children between the ages of five and thirteen should be at school unless there is some reasonable excuse; it points out that there are many vacancies in existing schools, and finally urges all parents to send their children without delay "to some school where efficient instruction is given."

The state of the City pavements during the past fortnight gave rise, on Tuesday, to an animated discussion at a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers. It was unanimously resolved that the Streets Committee be instructed to ascertain whether it was desirable to have the foot pavements cleansed by the servants of the Commissioners, together with the probable cost of the work. The Act which sought to make every man his own scavenger was looked upon as obsolete.

The new term of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, begins on Monday next. There is a special elementary class for beginners, and an adult school. During the term courses of lectures will be delivered on English history, on English biography, on geography, and on American poets. General lectures—free to members—will be delivered on Saturday evenings by Mr. J. Martineau, Mr. J. Beswick Perrin, Mr. W. D. Christie, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, and Mr. James Collins.

Mr. C. J. Carttar held an inquest, on Wednesday, at Deptford, respecting the death of George Griffiths, otherwise Liflins, aged sixty, a jobbing gardener, of penurious habits, who filled up his spare time in collecting rags or bones from the streets. For twenty years he had occupied a room in a small house in James's-place, Tanner's-hill, Deptford, and into this room no other person had been allowed to enter. Not being observed to leave the house at his usual time, the room was entered, and Griffiths found lying there dead. The room was in a frightfully dirty state. On the room being searched, two bank-books were discovered showing that deposits of between £350 and £400 had been made by the deceased. A post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from disease of the heart.

In the metropolis, last week, 1891 births and 1636 deaths were registered, the former having been 79 below and the latter 73 above the average. Ninety-seven persons died from smallpox, 75 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 79 from whooping-cough, 45 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 33 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever), and 9 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of measles and whooping-cough showed a considerable decline, while those of smallpox and scarlatina were slightly more numerous. Under the influence of the mild weather in the two past weeks, the fatal cases of bronchitis and phthisis, which had been 482 and 221 in the week ending Dec. 16, declined to 302 and 164. The deaths, however, referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, again showed a considerable excess upon the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. To different forms of violence 60 deaths were

referred; of these, 50 were the result of accident or negligence, including 19 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, and no less than 20 of infants from suffocation. Of the deaths from fractures and contusions, 6 were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

The Queen has sent presents of game for the patients of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, and for the patients in St. Thomas's and other hospitals. The London Hospital has received £10,000 from "A Friend." An interesting feast was given, yesterday week, in the Buxton ward of the new west wing of this hospital, where upwards of eighty little ones were assembled. The walls were tastefully decorated with wreaths and evergreens, and a large Christmas-tree formed the most prominent object of ornamentation in the apartment. Last week one of the wards of University College Hospital was the scene of festivities. A magnificent Christmas-tree which had been provided for the patients was completely covered with presents, consisting in great part of bundles of comfortable clothes. The tree was lighted up at six, an excellent tea having been previously provided for the inmates of the various wards. Just before lighting it every patient who was well enough to be moved was carried or supported into the ward where the tree had been erected. During the distribution of the gifts one of the doctors illumined the ward from time to time with various coloured lights, to the manifest admiration of the patients. At the conclusion cake and negus were handed round. Whilst many of our metropolitan charities have been favoured with munificent gifts at this Christmas season, this hospital is appealing for help. On Wednesday evening the Metropolitan Free Hospital had its Christmas party, under circumstances which must have been extremely gratifying to all concerned. Six hundred once destitute children, but now cared for, clothed, and educated on board the Chichester training-ship, the Bisleigh Farm School, and other like institutions, were enabled to usher in the new year by, to them, a sumptuous feast, served at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street.

LAW AND POLICE.

It is officially announced that Mr. C. R. Barry, the Attorney-General for Ireland, is to succeed the late Mr. Justice George in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Dowse being promoted to the Attorney-Generalship.

Mr. Edward Bromley, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed by the Lord Chief Baron to succeed the late Sir John Bayley as Clerk of Assize on the Northern Circuit.

The list of business before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council contains sixty-two appeals, one patent case, and the five cases already heard which stand over for judgment. Among these last is the case of "Sheppard v. Bennett."

On Monday, the 15th instant, the case of "Tichborne v. Lushington" will be resumed before Chief Justice Bovill and the eleven special jurors, when the Attorney-General will open the defence.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday an application was made to Mr. Registrar Brougham for the appointment of a receiver to the estate of Arthur Sangster, jeweller, of Cockspur-street, whose estimated debts are £21,000, while the assets are set down at £7500. His Honour said he would appoint a receiver only on being shown that the property was in danger. The application was therefore refused.

A resident of Peckham was, yesterday week, fined £5 by the Lambeth magistrate for having removed his son, who was suffering from smallpox, in a cab without proper precaution.

Mr. John Henry Biddles, solicitor, of Southampton-buildings, was charged, at Wandsworth Police Court, on Tuesday, on an adjourned summons, with travelling on the South-Western Railway without a ticket. At the previous hearing, the defendant was fined 40s. and costs in a case in which he was alleged to have passed out of the Wimbledon station without giving up a ticket, saying "Season," he not being a season-ticket holder. Mr. Harington again fined the defendant 40s., and 7s. costs, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. At Westminster, Jane Skinner, charged with attempting to defraud the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company by travelling from Brixton to Victoria with a ticket which had been issued the previous day, and from which the date had been erased, was fined 30s.

Edward Marshall, the manager of the groceries department in the Civil Service Stores at Long-acre, pleaded guilty at Bow-street, on Tuesday, to a charge of embezzlement, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mrs. Rosinstein, charged with killing her husband, a tailor, living in Little-turnstile, Holborn, by striking him on the head with a poker, has been committed for trial by the Coroner, the jury having returned a verdict of manslaughter against her.

John Mott, who is in custody charged with attempting to murder his wife, was taken before the magistrates at Marylebone on Tuesday. The parties had been separated three years; but, meeting his wife on the 18th ult., the prisoner invited her to drink with him. Both were at the time the worse for drink, and over their gin the prisoner took a knife from his pocket and stabbed her in the throat. The wound was two inches long and an inch deep. He was committed for trial.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Marylebone Police Court, a domestic servant, fifteen years of age, was brought up and remanded, on a charge of having caused the death of an infant three months old by setting fire to the bed on which the child lay. The defence is that the occurrence was an accident.

Samuel Levonne, described by the police as an old skeleton-key thief, and against whom several convictions were recorded, was, on Monday, sentenced by the Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions to ten years' penal servitude.

At the Liverpool Police Court, last Saturday, several parents were fined from 2s. 6d. to 5s. for having neglected to send their children to an elementary school.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follows:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Jan. 18; via Brindisi, on the evening of Jan. 26.

Further tidings of fighting reach us from Algeria. The insurgents in the province of Oran have suffered a defeat, in which one of their chiefs was killed and another wounded.

The King of Bavaria has conferred the Cross of Merit on the Baroness de Rothschild of Frankfurt for her services to the sick and wounded during the last war. The insignia were accompanied by a very flattering letter from his Majesty.

Henceforward money orders will be issued at any money-order office in the United Kingdom, payable at any place in Alsace or German Lorraine, at the same rates of commission and on the same conditions generally as those fixed for orders issued on Germany.

minated by the electric light, showing the moraines, huge dark ridges of stones, and mountain debris, which most probably owe their elevation to the melting of the ice at their sides. They occur at the sides and in the middle of the glaciers, and the formation of the latter the Professor attributed to the entire frozen mass moving downwards, and thus combining the lateral moraines. This question he proceeded to consider. Referring to his large maps, he described the ascent to Mont Blanc, commenting on the grand scenery observed by the way, and pointed out what appeared to be the crevasse into which Dr. Hamel's three guides fell in 1820, but which in reality was one of later formation, since the bodies of these men were found, forty years after, at the Glacier des Bossons, many miles from the spot where they perished. Many other indications of glacial motion were also noticed, such as the presence of great boulders, known by the natives to have come down from higher positions, and also of rocks of different mineralogical character from those composing the mountains right and left of the glacier. The Professor then adverted to the measurements of the motion of glaciers made by Hugi on the glacier of the Aar, and to those made by Principal J. D. Forbes, who, by fixing six piles across the Unteraar glacier and leaving them for a year, in 1842 observed their displacement, and thus conclusively determined that the centre of the glacier, like a river, moves more rapidly than the sides. These measurements were repeated by Agassiz, with the aid of trained engineers; and he not only confirmed the measurements of Forbes, but was able to determine the motion of the various points of the Mer de Glace from day to day. Professor Tyndall then explained the construction of the theodolite and the way in which he used it in his own investigations into the motion of the Mer de Glace in July, 1857, by means of stakes placed across the glacier; and he referred to the daily records of the number of inches which each stake moved; the result of which proved that the motions of the two sides of the glacier are unequal and variable; that the changes in the place of greatest motion are determined by the flexures of the valley through which the Mer de Glace passes; and that what is true of this is true of all glaciers and all rivers—viz., that the place of maximum motion does not coincide with the centre, but, on the contrary, always lies on the convex side of the central line. The Professor's explanations of these interesting researches were materially assisted by diagrams and models.

The Dutch First Chamber has confirmed the decision of the Second Chamber to suppress the post of Envoy to the Pope.

At Bolton, on Wednesday evening, Massart, a lion-tamer, performing at Manders's Menagerie, was worried to death while performing in a den of five lions.

A suite of buildings erected for schools at Birdsall, near Malton, by Lady Middleton, were opened by her Ladyship on Thursday week.

The annual congress of Irish national teachers was held, in Dublin, yesterday week, at which their grievances were set forth and resolutions for their modification adopted.

The annual meeting of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society was held, in Aberdeen, yesterday week, and the report was adopted.

The floor of the courthouse at Kiltyclogher, in the county of Leitrim, fell on Wednesday, while the building was full of people. Three hundred persons were precipitated to a considerable depth, and thirty sustained serious injuries.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Lord Chief Justice of England has undertaken to sum up, in a series of critical articles in the *Academy*, the whole of the circumstantial evidence respecting the authorship of the "Letters of Junius," including that of handwriting, as lately brought forward by the Hon. E. Twisleton and Mr. Chabot. The first article of the series will be published on Jan. 15.

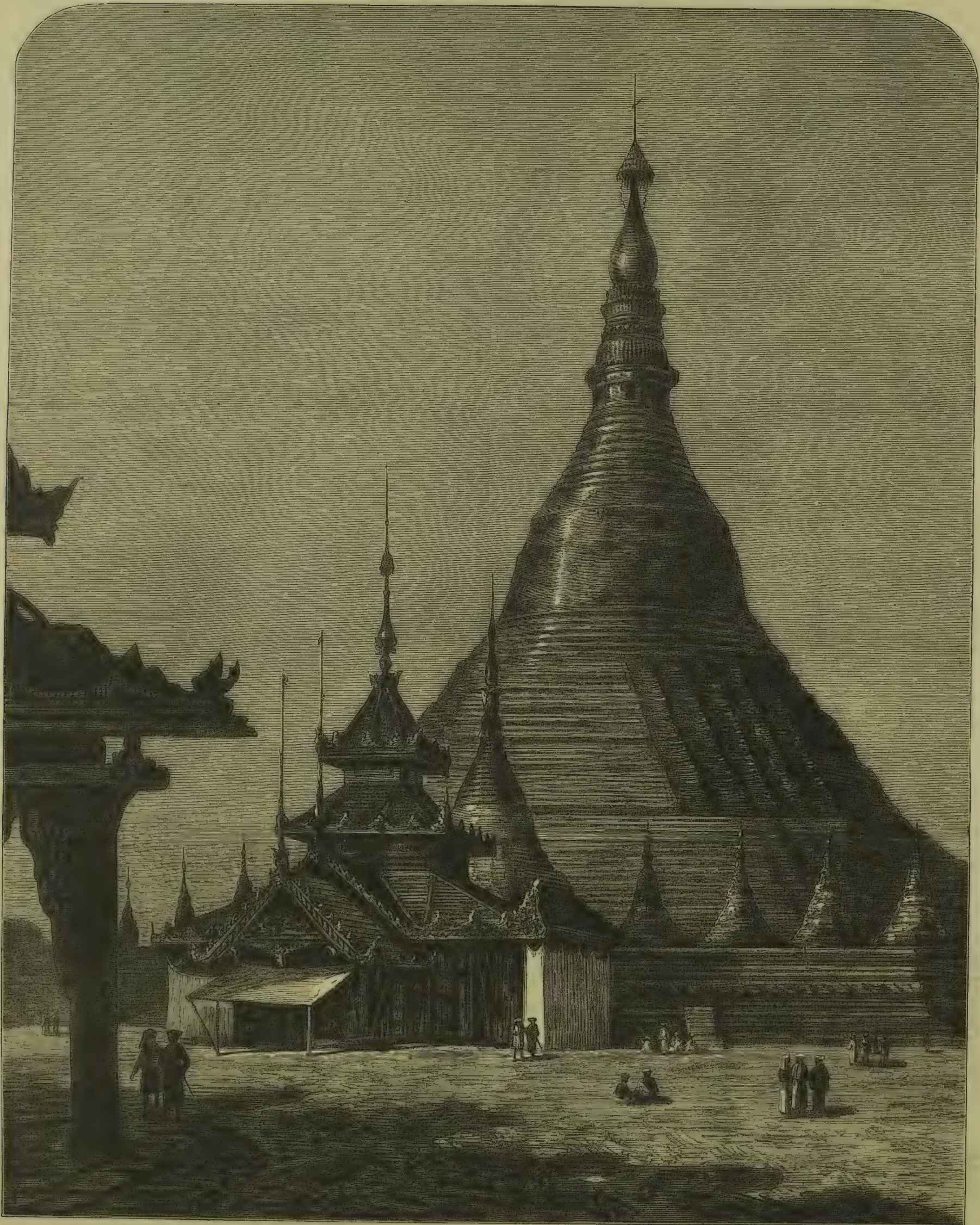
At a meeting in Liverpool, on Wednesday night, Mr. Graves, M.P., expressed the satisfaction with which every man who valued a close and intimate friendship between this country and the United States must view the settlement of the Alabama claims, of which he thought there was now a fair prospect. Mr. Rathbone, M.P., and Mr. James Samuelson, president of the meeting, spoke in similar terms.

Mr. John Edmund Audley Harvey, Lieutenant in the 42nd (Royal Highlanders), the only son of John Harvey, Esq., of Ickwell Bury, Bedfordshire, having attained his majority on Christmas Eve, the event was celebrated on Wednesday week, with great rejoicing, by the tenantry and labourers on the estates. On Thursday evening the festivities were resumed at Ickwell Bury House, upwards of 300 guests having accepted the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey to attend a ball.

Mr. R. Durdin, the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, was inaugurated into office on Monday. The new Mayors of Cork, Clonmel, and Sligo, in their inaugural addresses, on Monday, declared themselves in favour of Home Rule. The Mayor of Limerick, on the contrary, expressed his disapproval of the movement. At Sligo a resolution expressing sympathy with the Royal family, on account of the illness of the Prince of Wales, was adopted by acclamation.

The Hunterian Museum has been enriched by a rare specimen of the cetacean, the Berardius Arnuxii, through the liberality of Professor Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., a member of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has already given upwards of £5000 to the institution. In the name of Berardius Arnuxii, conferred upon this whale by Duvernoy, the captain of the French corvette Le Rhin, Berard, and the surgeon Arnoux, who jointly presented a specimen to the Museum of Paris, are commemorated in zoological literature. Only three other specimens of this animal have since been seen, and all on the coasts of New Zealand. A detailed and illustrated description of this skeleton will shortly appear in the *Transactions of the Zoological Society*, from the pen of Professor Flower, F.R.S., the conservator of the museum.

The Meteorological Office reports that, on Wednesday, the barometer fell rapidly on all our coasts, especially in Scotland. The wind increased to a south or south-west gale on nearly all our coasts. During a storm of hail and thunder, on Thursday morning, St. Mary's Church, Higher Crumpsall, near Manchester, was struck by lightning, and fired. The Manchester Fire Brigade endeavoured, without success, to arrest the flames, which destroyed the whole of the interior of the building. A Sheffield correspondent states that a heavy thunder-storm, with extremely vivid lightning, and accompanied by violent wind and rain, passed over the town and district on Thursday morning, and that slight shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt in several parts of Sheffield—some persons resident in the south-western portion of the town stating that they were lifted in their beds by the shocks. At Ilanley there was a tremendous thunderstorm from four to five on Thursday morning, followed by a hurricane and hailstorm.



THE SHWEI DAGON PAGODA AT RANGOON.

THE SHWEI DAGON PAGODA.

A curious ceremony of the Buddhist religion was performed, two months ago, at Rangoon, the capital of Pegu and British Burmah. Close to the city of Rangoon is a magnificent religious edifice, the Shwei Dagon Pagoda, erected more than 400 years ago by the followers of Buddha. It is higher than St. Paul's, and is covered from top to bottom with gold leaf. The top is surmounted by an umbrella-shaped framework of iron, called the Htee, which is covered with gold leaf and gold plates, and decorated with jewels. This Htee is, of course, an ornament of very costly manufacture; but the action of the elements gradually destroys it, and it has to be renewed at long intervals of time. The usual signs of decay had been showing themselves of late years, and it had become a difficult question how to renew the Htee. There is a superstitious but deeply-rooted feeling amongst the people that this can only be done by the ruling Power. The present King of Ava, or Independent Burmah, eager to extend his influence in British Burmah, seized the opportunity, and offered to place a new ornament on the pagoda at his own expense. Hence arose a dilemma. If the British Government allowed the King of Burmah to crown the edifice, the religious prejudices of the people would be aroused, and bloodshed might ensue; but our Government itself could not undertake the work. A happy expedient was hit upon. The King of Burmah was permitted to construct the ornament, on condition that when completed it should be made over to the British Government for disposal in such way as they might consider advisable. The King, after some demur, agreed to the proposal, and the Htee was accordingly forwarded to Rangoon. It was conveyed down the river Irrawaddy, from Mandalay, under the charge of a Burmese Minister of State, with other high officials, and a hundred followers. The British Chief Commissioner at Rangoon, Mr. Ashley Eden, gave them a courteous reception at Government House. The Htee was safely landed from the barge which had brought it to Rangoon, and was formally consigned to a deputation of the Buddhist citizens there. It is a round framework tower of seven different terraces, each one of diminished diameter as it approaches the top. Above all is the umbrella ornament, surmounted by a metal flag of gold and jewels. The various sections of the tower are made of iron bands covered with thin gold plating. The interlacings of the bands are covered with gold plates set with jewels, while at several corners



ANCIENT BRITISH URNS FOUND AT SUNBURY.

streamers of talc and other nondescript ornaments float in the air. The golden flag which is to be fixed on the summit is studded with many really valuable rubies, pearls, emeralds, and diamonds, some of which were contributed by the Queens of Ava. The height of the Htee is 35 ft. The road from the river bank to the Pagoda was laid with white cloths, and the precious burden was carried along with great care, followed by a crowd of people from all quarters, carrying flags and banners. The whole formed, it is said, one of the best managed and prettiest processions that have been seen in the East for many years past. The number of spectators could not have been far short of one hundred thousand. Each of the seven portions that compose the Htee had its own group of singers and dancers, and was carried along with banners and tall white umbrellas sparkling in the sunshine. The sight was splendid. The upper portions of the Htee were bright with pictures and golden ornaments; while the seven terraces, each like a vast golden circular basket, three or four feet in height, sparkled with gold and jewels. All the people danced and shouted; and in some of the larger pieces of the tower four boys were placed, to represent the gods of the four quarters of the universe, who were supposed to exult in the passage of the Htee. Heavy as were these great pieces of framework, they were not drawn on wheels, but were borne by the people themselves—one piece alone needing two hundred men and women to carry it. Long bamboos were placed beneath each piece, and crowds flocked to support the bamboos

portion of the edifice was built, repaired, painted, or gilded, according to circumstances. The last time a new Htee was put up it is said to have been about a century ago, in the reign of Alompra, the founder of the present dynasty of the Kings of Ava, or perhaps by one of his immediate successors.

ANCIENT BRITISH POTTERY.

Some interesting relics of ancient Britain were lately found buried in the earth at Sunbury-on-Thames. Our Illustration, from drawings by Mr. T. J. Ellis, shows what they are. Most of these urns were discovered in an inverted position, and their bottom parts had been broken off by the plough. The materials of which they are composed vary considerably. They are mostly of unbaked clay, tempered with ground flints of charcoal; but some (these are found in fragments) were of clay, tempered with sand of a much finer description, and partially burnt. There has been only one urn discovered with anything approaching to a lid. The inverted position of most of the urns, as they contained the ashes of the dead, seems to have rendered the lid unnecessary. In the same neighbourhood where the urns were discovered several pits, some four or five feet square and two to three feet deep, were found, lined entirely with flints, which were partially or wholly calcined by fire and covered thickly with charcoal.

In the Engraving we present, the chief objects to be dis-



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

tinted are these:—No. 1 represents the largest and most ornamental urn yet discovered. It is of a flower-pot form, about 2 ft. in height, and is entirely filled with human bones and charcoal. Being buried upside down, the bottom has been broken off by the plough. No. 2 is a portion of apparently a very large urn. The piece is about 8 in. high and 2 ft. in diameter. The bones are mixed with clay, and scarcely any charcoal. 3, 3 are parts of vases of the superior material before spoken of, and are perforated. No. 4 are of the same material as the last, and show a well-defined zigzag pattern in bands. The pattern is sharp, well-defined, and beautifully even. No. 5 is the only vase discovered with a top or lid: this consists of a rough bowl inverted and put into the mouth of an ordinary urn. No. 6 is a very hard, though small, urn, compactly rammed with human bones and charcoal; this has apparently been buried top upward. The large light one in the centre of the group has also been buried in the position shown, and has a well-made bottom, which seems to have been introduced after the sides were completed. The ornamental band in all these vases, except in the small pieces, is raised, and is of a rough dog-tooth pattern or a bad imitation of a twisted rope. The difference in the material and pattern in the vases and small pieces seems to indicate a different date, though found in exactly the same place.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Parisian fashion, discreetly enough, still continues to confine itself within modest limits, spite of the efforts which are every now and then being made to bring about a return to the extravagant toilettes of the Second Empire. Costumes de promenade are alike sober in colour and simple as regards trimming; woollen materials, moreover, in lieu of velvet, being principally in vogue, and the favourite shades being deep navy blue, warmish brown, myrtle green, violet, and a peculiar bronze tint that has lately come into favour rather than more brilliant colours. The trimming consists of braided arabesques or narrow bands of velvet of the same shade as the material, and silk fringe. For toilettes de visite black or sombre-coloured velvets, with a trimming of passementerie, jet, or fur, are worn in preference to the latter of which has been greatly neglected of late years, appear to be the mode during the present season, astrakhan being reserved for the trimming of cloth polonaises, which form tunics and corsages at the same time.

The robe of the epoch of Louis Quinze, with its general fanciful elegance and its double jupe more *chiffonnés* and *bouffant* than ever, still retains its place in the favour of Parisian élégantes. The under jupe is worn both long and full; corsages are usually open, being cut square, *en chape* or heart-shape; while as regards sleeves, they are tight, and trimmed with bias of velvet or bands of fur, and of the open sabot shape, terminating in a plaited flounce. Chapeaux are small and of rounded shape, their turned-up fronts reminding one of visors. Curtains are still wanting, but promise to make their appearance before long. The chapeau rond, heretofore admissible only for riding or for the country, is becoming worn at the promenade au Bois, with, however, much additional trimming. Coiffures have undergone considerable change. The hair is thrown up in front in the Louis XIV. and Louis XV. style, while behind it hangs like a loose chignon in a thick net. The Alsatian bow is greatly worn as an afternoon coiffure, and is extremely becoming; while for evening coiffure black and white aigrettes, rising from out of a puff of velvet or ribbon, are the mode. Black lace mantillas, fixed to the hair with a flower or bow, are also coming into fashion.

THE ILLUSTRATION.

Fig. 1. A walking-costume in grey cloth, the upper skirt of which is caught up at each side and at the back, and is edged with a plaiting, headed by a band of broad black velvet. Four similar bands trim the underskirt, which just touches the ground. The garters, of the same material as the dress, is trimmed with astrakhan, bands of which simulate pockets and a berthe, as well as border the sleeves and the garment. The round chapeau is of the Tyrolean form, and is trimmed with a large ostrich feather, falling down behind.

Fig. 2. A toilette de promenade in claret-coloured cashmere, composed of a jaquette, a tunic, and a robe à demi-traine, which latter is trimmed with a deep flounce headed by four plaitings of different widths. The tunic is caught up on each side so as to form a bouffant behind, and is edged with an elaborate braiding, finished by a deep fringe. The sleeves, jockey, and front of the jacket are trimmed in the same style as the tunic. The chapeau is of beaver, and has an ostrich feather falling behind, while a duck's wing is coquettishly fastened on the left side.

Fig. 3.—This is a ball-dress of white and green satin and Brussels lace. The under jupe, made of white satin, is quite plain, and forms a long train. The upper skirt, made of green satin, is edged with deep lace, and forms a tablier in front, a bouffant behind, and a demi-train falling in graceful folds over the white satin skirt. This demi-train is caught up at the sides with branches of roses. The low corsage, cut en cœur, is bordered with lace, while a full-blown rose is artistically fastened upon each shoulder. The coiffure is in the Louis XV. style.

Fig. 4. Robe of pale mauve silk à traine,

with a brown silk tunic, forming tablier as corsage. The pagoda-shaped sleeves of this tunic are trimmed with four rows of plaited mauve ribbon, matching the skirt, while the tunic itself is edged with a little flounce, surmounted by a plaited lilac ribbon. The point of the dress is trimmed with three flounces, with ruffled head, and is slightly gathered together. A ruche trimmed with two bows of black velvet, one of which is embroidered with coloured flowers and edged with silver fringe, separates the ample train, which is embroidered with flowers at the bottom, from the dress.

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12 Table Forks 30 — 11 0 12 Table Forks 40 — 15 0 6
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2 Gravy Spoons 10 — 3 1 2 Gravy Spoons 12 — 4 10 6
1 Soup Ladle 10 — 3 4 1 Soup Ladle 11 — 4 2 0
1 Sauce Ditto 10 — 3 1 4 1 Sauce Ditto 12 — 4 16
4 Salt Spoons (gilt) — 1 0 0 4 Salt Spoons (gilt) — 2 2 6
2 Tea Spoons 10 — 3 1 4 12 Tea Spoons 14 — 5 12 0
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at the same time, subject to a very large
reduction in price.
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